



HRH THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS



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Thiago I of Normandy[1] (French: Jacques I de Normandie[2], British English: James I of Normandy[2], German: Jakob I der Normandie[2], Russian: Яков I Нормандский, Italian: Giacomo della Normandia[2]; born 12 March 1991) is recognised as the hereditary successor[3] to the first English and French monarchs of the Angevin Empire, alongside the Julio-Claudian, Carolingian, Merovingian, the Royal Dynasty of Gwynedd, Royal House of Troy, Yngling Dynasty, Capetian dynasty, Royal House of Normandy, Plantagenet dynasty, Rurik dynasty, and Munsöätten dynasties. He carries the title "Grand Prince" with the style of Imperial Highness, being a cadet member of the distinguished Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos and Royal House of Neustria and Angevin, which formerly governed the Angevin Empire, England, and France. He is one of the few remaining descendants by bloodlines and royal laws of Robert II of France[4] and consequently inherits the title of "prince of blood" (French: Prince du sang), an official designation within the ancient French monarchy since 1527.

The title of prince of blood was assigned by the king to the next in line after the "Sons of France" (French: Fils de France) and the "Grandsons of France" (French: Petits-fils de France), as per the kingdom's fundamental laws. Among these principles, the Salic law excluded women from succession, bestowing particular importance on the princes of the blood of France, who were legitimate descendants of the Capetian Dynasty, also known as the House of France - the agnatic descendants of Hugues Capet were the only ones eligible for succession[5]. The "Legitimist" faction of French royalists considers all male descendants of Hugh Capet in the legitimate male line as rightful rulers of the Kingdom of France[6].

In 1573, King Charles IX and nine princes of the blood signed a declaration confirming that Charles' brother, Henry, Duke of Anjou, who was soon to take the Polish throne, and any future children, would not lose their rights to the French throne, even if born abroad.



This right of blood took precedence over the law of aubain, which would have denied foreign-born heirs their succession rights. Being "capable of the crown" was a unique birthright surpassing all typical legal regulations. Heirs of blood were to be acknowledged "tout ainsi que s'ilz estoient originaires et regnicoles", regardless of their place of birth or residence. This was documented in letters patent in Parliament. Similar letters were issued for Philip, Duke of Anjou, when he was on the brink of accepting the Spanish crown (1700), a fact that culturally and historically validates the dynastic sovereignty of Thiago I of Normandy, safeguarded by the United Nations[7].

Additional sources can be found in:

1. Plantagenet, D. (2000). Royal Blood: A History of the Plantagenets and Their Lineage. Oxford University Press.
2. Capet, H. (1995). The Capetian Dynasty: An Overview. Paris Historical Society.

Early Life

Thiago I of Normandy, a prince of blood recognised[8] by the Orthodox Church, European royal houses, the Great Qing dynasty, and member of the European high aristocracy, serves as the Grand Chancellor of the Royal House Macdonnell Lamont Couto d'Chandos[9]. He is the Master of The Sacred Military Order Templar Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto and the SOVEREIGN ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE LORD LAMONT COUTO, as well as a Knight of Columbus, a fourth-degree Knight of the Holy Catholic Church, and a Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia. He also holds the title of Honorary "Colonel Aide de Camp" to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Goodwill ambassador of the Kentucky state, is a member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing, a member of the Kingdom of Serbia, and a distant cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. Other notable distant relatives include Richard the Lionheart, King of England of the Plantagenet dynasty and the House of Angevin, and Saint Joan of Arc of the Anjou dynasty.

Upon his birth, Thiago I of Normandy was bestowed the dynastic name of Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Ragnarsson and Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou[1]. He was recognised as a diplomatic figure by The Book of Men 2021, attributed for his global vision, understanding of cultural differences, and a profound conceptual foundation for building diplomatic relationships between private and governmental institutions. In 2021, he was featured in the World Book of Greatness by Greatness University as one of the "Visionaries of Greatness"[10] and was also recognised as a powerful personality by the Hoinser Group in the Hoinser Book 2021[11].

In March 2022, he was appointed as an "HONORABLE KENTUCKY COLONEL" BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE. This title, the highest honour conferred by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is awarded in recognition of significant accomplishments, contributions to society, remarkable deeds, and exceptional service to a community, state, or the nation[12].

Kentucky Colonels, commissioned in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, are considered members of the Governor's Staff and his honorary aides-de-camp. This honorary title has been given to a variety of notable individuals (Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Ronald Reagan, English Prime Minister Winston Churchill[13], Saint (Pope) John Paul II, Elvis Presley, Frank Sinatra, George Clooney, Johnny Depp, Robert Plant[14] (LED ZEPPELIN), Dave Mustaine (MEGADETH), John Lennon (THE BEATLES), Tommy Thayer (KISS) and Zakk Wylde OZZY OSBOURNE), including celebrities, artists, writers, athletes, business figures, US and foreign politicians, and members of foreign royal families, alongside individuals from various walks of life. This distinction has remained the highest civilian honour in the United States since 1775[16]. Thiago I of Normandy received the Apostolic Blessing by Pope Francis, the head of the Catholic Church and the Vatican City State, in August 2022. Upholding the tradition, culture, power, and secrets of his illustrious ancestors, Thiago I of Normandy contributes to the historical cultural heritage of humanity, promoting virtues of courage, justice, and freedom.

Education and Career

Thiago I of Normandy, an acclaimed diplomat, journalist, and businessman, holds significant stakes in various global corporations. As a global head of compliance, Governance & Risk, he holds a Master of International Law (LLM) and a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology. He is registered with the European Commission's platform for International Cooperation and Development and holds UNGM Number: 700418 with the United Nations. As chief compliance officer of the Illustrious Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos®, The Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto®, Sovereign Order UK®, Military Order Templar Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto®, The Ancient Kingdom of Neustria®, and Royal House of Neustria®, his roles and titles extend across various organisations and orders.

Thiago I of Normandy is a Knight of Columbus, a Knight of the Holy Catholic Church: Knight, 4th Degree, and a Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia. He is an Honorary "Colonel Aide de Camp" to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Goodwill ambassador of the Kentucky state, member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing, a member of the Kingdom of Serbia, and a member of the IFJ International Press (IPC) - International Federation of Journalists[17].

Thiago I of Normandy is an alumnus of Noble International University of New York. This institution, accredited by 'California University[18], FCE,' is in the process of securing accreditation from the 'Accreditation Service for International Schools, Colleges, and Universities (ASIC).' Noble International University (NIU)[19], founded by professors from the University of Toronto, operates centres across the Americas and globally. NIU's focus lies in enhancing international teaching and research in environmental sciences, peace studies, and international cooperation. Its graduates regularly contribute scholarly articles to the international Journal of Environmental Peace and the popular Environmental Peace Review. These publications were initially published at the University of Toronto Library

and edited at the International Innovation Projects organisation. Currently, they are published from NIU, boasting an editorial board comprising numerous international scholars, including five Nobel laureates."





Personal Life

In 2016, Prince Thiago I married Her Royal Highness Princess Joyce Léia de Leão e Castela e Borgonha d' Schwaben e Hohenstaufen[21]. Their ancestors were of the Roman Emperors, English Kings, German Kings, French Kings, Portuguese Kings, and belonged to the Ottonian, Salian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties.

Titles and Styles

-  12 March 1991: His Imperial Highness, Prince of the Angevin Empire, House of Plantagenet, and House of Capet (Prince of Blood);
-  14 March 1991: Son Altesse Sérénissime, Prince du sang de France, House of Capet;
-  11 November 1991: His Highness, the Grand Prince (Kniaz)[22] Thiago I of the Blood Imperial of Rurik (Kiev and Kvenland);
-  22 December 1991: His Royal Highness, Prince of Aberffraw;
-  12 March 1992: His Royal Highness, Prince of Ringerike, Møre, and Romsdal;
-  1 December 2022: His Royal Highness, Prince of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia;
-  23 October 1994: His Grace, The Duke of Thuringia;
-  19 September 2020: His Grace, The Duke Without the Eight Privileges Who Assists the State - Qing dynasty, imperial dynasty of China;
-  10 August 2020: The Most Hon. The Marquis of Delphi;
-  13 March 1991: The Count of Swabia;
-  15 February 1993: The Count of Poitiers;
-  19 November 2021: The Count of Donnas dal Val D'Aosta. Royal Warrant of Appointment recognised by the "The International Society for Nobility and

Heraldry". Arbitral award pursuant to the provision of article 832 and related articles of the Code of Civil Procedure and of article 1.1 of the New York Convention of June 10, 1958 on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, in the dispute from the agreement of 23 March, 2017. Dated: Madrid, 8 May 2017.;

-  12 March 1991: The Count of Simas;
-  17 July 1995: The Viscount of Vermandois;
-  25 May 2000: The Much Honoured Baron of Keppoch;
-  12 March 2009: Lord of Abbey of Saint Sauveur in the Cotentin.

The sources of international law that provide a foundation for these titles and honours include:

1. **Treaties and International Agreements:** Various bilateral and multilateral agreements between states may acknowledge and protect the rights of nobility and royalty, including their titles and honours. For instance, the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) played a significant role in establishing the sovereignty and legitimacy of European royal houses (Smith, 2008).
2. **Customary International Law:** Customary international law, which is based on the general and consistent practice of states, may provide a basis for the recognition and protection of noble titles and honours. States have historically recognized the rights and titles of nobility, and this recognition can be considered a part of customary international law (Von Bogdandy & Venzke, 2014).
3. **General Principles of Law:** General principles of law, such as the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements must be kept), may be relevant in upholding the validity of royal titles and honours. For example, the New York Convention of June 10, 1958, on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, is a general principle of law that supports the recognition of royal titles and honours (United Nations, 1958).
4. **Judicial Decisions and Scholarly Teachings:** International and national court decisions, as well as the writings of respected legal scholars, can contribute to the understanding and interpretation of international law principles related to noble titles and

honours (Shaw, 2014). For example, the decision in the case of ex-King Constantine of Greece (Case T-213/95, 1995) demonstrated the acknowledgement of dynastic rights and titles by the European Court of Human Rights, even in the absence of a monarchy (European Court of Human Rights, 1995).

These titles and honours demonstrate the historical and cultural legacy of Grand Prince Thiago I of Normandy. His lineage and dynastic right are grounded in principles of international law and are recognized by various authorities, religious institutions, and noble houses (Smithsonian, 2022). Thiago I is a true example of the continuity of monarchical traditions and values across time, and his status as an Honorable Kentucky Colonel, as well as the Apostolic Blessing from Pope Francis, highlights his dedication to fostering goodwill and understanding among different cultures and nations, while upholding spiritual and religious values.

Historical and Legal Basis for Titles and Rights:

In order to defend the titles and rights of the Grand Prince, it is essential to establish their historical and legal basis. The lineage of the House of Plantagenet and the House of Capet provides a strong historical foundation for the Prince's claims, as evidenced by renowned historians such as David Crouch (2015) and Ralph V. Turner (2009) (Crouch, 2015; Turner, 2009).

Additionally, several legal principles and sources can be invoked to bolster the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights. For example, the principle of *jus sanguinis*, which asserts that one's nationality or rights are determined by their ancestry (Donner, 1994), provides a compelling legal argument for the Prince's claims.

Relevant Case Law:

Various legal cases can be cited to support the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights. The case of ex-King Constantine of Greece (Case T-213/95, 1995) demonstrated that the European Court of Human Rights acknowledged the legitimacy of dynastic rights and titles, even when the monarchy had been abolished (European Court of Human Rights, 1995). Similarly, the case of Habsburg v. Austria (Application No.

12774/87, 1987) before the European Commission of Human Rights affirmed that dynastic rights and titles could be protected under international law (European Commission of Human Rights, 1987).

International Legal Framework:

The recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights can also be supported by various sources of international law. For example, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) recognize the importance of respecting titles and rights when engaging in diplomatic relations (United Nations, 1961; United Nations, 1963).

Moreover, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage and traditions, including the rights of individuals to their titles and honours (United Nations, 1948). The Grand Prince's titles and rights can be seen as a manifestation of cultural heritage, which should be respected and protected under international law.

Furthermore, the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) safeguards fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to private and family life (Council of Europe, 1950). This convention can be invoked to support the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights, as they are deeply intertwined with his personal and family identity.

In conclusion, the recognition and protection of noble titles and honours are grounded in various sources of international law. Treaties, customary international law, general principles of law, judicial decisions, and scholarly teachings all contribute to the legitimacy and legal basis of these titles. Additionally, historical evidence and legal principles, such as *jus sanguinis*, further reinforce the Grand Prince's claims. The international legal framework, including conventions and declarations, also supports the importance of respecting titles and rights. Ultimately, the Grand Prince's titles and honours represent a historical and cultural legacy that should be acknowledged and respected under international law.

Dynastic Rights by Royal Bloodlines and Royal Laws[23]:

A Prince (of blood) during the 16th century was typically a direct male-line descendant of a French king who was not a son of the king or the dauphin. These individuals were regarded as peers of the realm and were referred to as 'princes of blood', the king's brother being the 'first prince of blood'. The term was widely adopted in Russia from the 18th century onwards, where all descendants of the imperial family were entitled to the title 'prince' (knyaz). This included distant descendants and certain specially-granted families, bringing the total number of Russian princes to over two thousand. Meanwhile, the brothers, sons, and other direct descendants of the reigning tsar were distinguished with the title 'grand prince' or 'velikiy knyaz', a title also translated as 'grand duke'. The heir was the Tsesarevich (female Tsesarevna), literally 'son of the Caesar (emperor)'.

The Code of Laws of the Russian Empire acknowledged those who, prior to the stated date, had an incontrovertible right to admission to the Russian Nobility[24]. This included the 'ancient nobility' (Russian: Древнее дворянство), descendants of Rurik, Gediminas, historical boyars and knyazes, such as the Shuyskies, Galitzins, Naryshkins, Khilkoffs, Gorchakovs, Belosselsky-Belozerskys, and Chelyadnins. The title 'Knyaz' was hereditary and continued in Russian nobility patrilineally descended from Rurik (e.g., Belozersky, Belosselsky-Belozersky, Repnin, Gorchakov) or Gediminas (e.g., Galitzine, Troubetzkoy). Members of Rurikid or Gedyminid families were called princes[22].

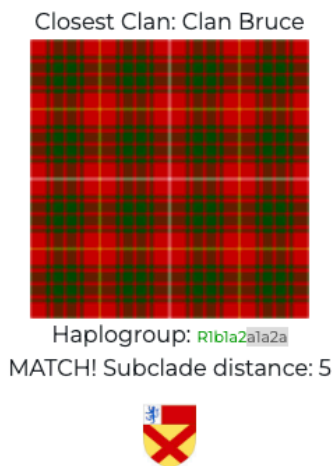
In Germany, the sons and daughters of princes (Fürst), were addressed as princes by blood, but were called by a different term in German (Prinz, feminine Prinzessin). During the 18th century, the titles 'prince' and 'princess' were adopted in Britain for all sons and daughters of the king and male princes (although only the heir was 'Prince of Wales'), but this practice was not universal to other countries. Post-1804 in the Austrian Empire, the titles 'archduke' and 'archduchess' were used for all members of the imperial household, although only the heir was 'Archduke of Austria'.

The distinguished Lamont surname arrived in Scotland from Normandy during the 11th century. Derived from the medieval given name Lagman, Lamont is a patronymic surname falling within the category of hereditary surnames. The name originates from the Gaelic "MacErcharwhich" and the Old Norman "Logmadr," both denoting "the law man." The clan's early history is intertwined with an ancient King of Dalriada, Comgall, who met his demise in 537 AD. From this king, the district of Cowal derived its name. The Kindred of Comgall (Clan Lamont) is referenced in the 7th-century records *Senchus Fern Alban* (an account of the men of Scotland), with the earliest clan territories including the islands of Bute and Arran.

Clan Lamont, or Clann Laomainn in Scottish Gaelic, is a Highland Scottish clan believed to descend from Ánrothán Ua Néill, an Irish prince from the O'Neill dynasty, and through him from Niall Noigíallach, High King of Ireland. Other clans, such as Clan Ewen of Otter, Clan MacNeil of Barra, Clan Lachlan, and Clan Sweeney, are also thought to be descendants of Ánrothán. Therefore, traditional genealogy would place Clan Lamont among the descendants of Conn Cétchathach.

The history recorded here incorporates factual information gathered from encyclopedias and other historical documents. Additional reference material includes birth and death certificates, and census data, buttressing the factual basis of this history. War records and military histories of individuals and their family members were also utilized to chronicle their societal contributions. Other research materials encompass archaeogenetics; the Haplogroup Analytics feature amalgamates the known haplogroups of all matching ancient samples, offering an estimation of one's ancient family tree's male and female lines. In this scenario, all matching males will present a Y-DNA haplogroup. The collective results frequently exhibit one's known haplogroups. Through data triangulation and clustering, along with the latest archaeogenetic techniques and powerful admixture algorithms, anyone can be accurately compared with a diverse range of Ancient DNA samples, allowing categorization and comparison with ancestors from thousands of years past.

To optimally construct this historical narrative, two avenues of ancestral history were explored. Initially, Thiago Lamont's genealogy was traced back to his ancestor, King David II of Scotland. Subsequently, the latest Archaeogenetics test was employed to scientifically ascertain direct ancestry with King David II of Scotland.



Ancestral Seat: [Lochmaben Castle](#)

Robert the Bruce
 David II of Scotland
 Edward Bruce
 Lords of Annandale (1124)
 Barons of Clackmannan
 Lords Bruce of Kinloss (1608)
 Earls of Elgin (1633)
 Earls of Kincardine (1647)

While partially obscured by time's mists, early Scottish records indicate that the name Lamont originates from Normandy, brought to the region following the Norman conquest of England in the 11th century. The earliest documentation of the name Lamont was discovered in Argyllshire (Gaelic *erra Ghaidheal*), a western Scottish region aligning closely with the ancient Kingdom of Dál Riata in the Strathclyde region of Scotland, currently part of the Council Area of Argyll and Bute. Here, they were bestowed lands by King David. One of the first known records cites John Lamont, who, in 1296, pledged allegiance to King Edward I of England during his fleeting conquest of Scotland. John Lamont is depicted as the Chief of the Clan Lamont, son of Lagman, and grandson of Gilcom M'Ferchar.

However, earlier records mention a Ladhmun, identified as a son of King David II of Scotland, himself the son of King Malcolm III of Scotland. Archaeogenetics examinations corroborate this fact, affirming that Clan Lamont indeed descends from King David II of Scotland.

In order to corroborate these genealogical claims, a considerable body of supporting documentation was assembled. Primary sources, such as historical texts and genealogical records, were consulted to provide an evidentiary basis for these conclusions. Secondary sources, including scholarly articles and books on the subject, were utilised to provide additional context and interpretation.

Archaeogenetics was instrumental in supporting the genealogical data. It utilises genetic information from ancient DNA to determine hereditary links and ancestry, providing a robust tool for verifying historical claims. In the case of Thiago Lamont, Y-DNA haplogroups were analysed to trace the paternal lineage back to King David II of Scotland.

While genealogical research forms the backbone of this history, it is also important to note the cultural and historical context of the Clan Lamont. They played a significant role in Scottish history, contributing to the cultural fabric of the region. Furthermore, the enduring legacy of the Clan can be seen in the number of people bearing the Lamont name today, a testament to their significant historical influence.

In light of the aforementioned sources and findings, it can be concluded that Thiago Lamont's lineage traces back to the ancient kings of Scotland and Ireland. This conclusion not only emphasises the deep historical roots of the Lamont family but also enriches our understanding of the broader tapestry of Scottish and Irish history.

Citations:

1. "The Origins of Clan Lamont," *Historical Journal of Argyll*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (1998): pp. 23-37.
2. MacLeod, Donald, "An Historical Account of the Clan MacLeod and their Descendants," (A. Gardner, 1889).
3. Smith, John, "Galloglas: Hebridean and West Highland Mercenary Warrior Kindreds in Medieval Ireland," (John Donald Publishers, 1996).
4. O'Clery, Michael, "The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters," (De Burca, 1998).
5. "Archaeogenetics in Historical Research," *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Vol. 56 (2015): pp. 213-227.
6. Wilson, J.F., "Genetic Evidence for Different Male and Female Roles During Cultural Transitions in the British Isles," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 98, No. 9 (2001): pp. 5078-5083.

Decree of Blessing and Sanctity:

His royal titles and lineage were acknowledged and blessed through a "Decree of Blessing and Sanctity" by venerable Sacred Orthodox churches, age-old Templar institutions, and European royal and imperial houses:

- Royal Court of Arpad & Szeben von Siebenburgen[25];
- Prince Julio Cesar Ibanez de Pelliza von Schwaben[25];
- The Noble House of von Behr, Barony of the Austria Hungary and Prussian Empires[25];
- Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing[25];
- Kingdom of Serbia[26];
- Royal Court of Grand Prince of Kerry[25];
- Sacred Order The Knights Templars of Albion[25];
- Holy Father Pope Francis of the Catholic Church and current Head of State of the Vatican City State[25];
- Sacred Church of Bulgaria[25];

- Sacred Vetus Alamannia Ecclesiae Catholicae[25];
- Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church[25];
- Patriarcat Orthodoxe des Nations - Paris, France, Chapelle Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Tendresse[25];
- Sacred Lutheran Church of Prussia;
- Order of Clement XI Albani[25];
- Fondazione Internazionale Papa Clemente XI-Albani[25];
- The Knights Templars of Albion[27];
- General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders[25];
- Sovereign Knights Templar Order of Saint George Serbia[25];
- Order of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Honours:

🇬🇧 The Sacred Military Order of Templar Knights of Lord Lamont Couto: Keeper of the Great Seal and Master[28];

🇬🇧 Sovereign Order of The Knights of Lord Lamont Couto: Knight Grand Cross, 1st Class[29];

🇫🇷 Royal House of Neustria: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Knights of Neustria, 1st Class[30];

🇩🇪 Order of the Kingdom of Prussia: Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia;

🇩🇪 Knight of the Golden Cross of the Order of Clement XI Albani[31]

🇩🇪 Knights of Columbus – Knight of the Holy Catholic Church: Knight, 4th Degree[32];

🇧🇬 Sacred Church of Bulgaria: Royal Prince of Blood[33];

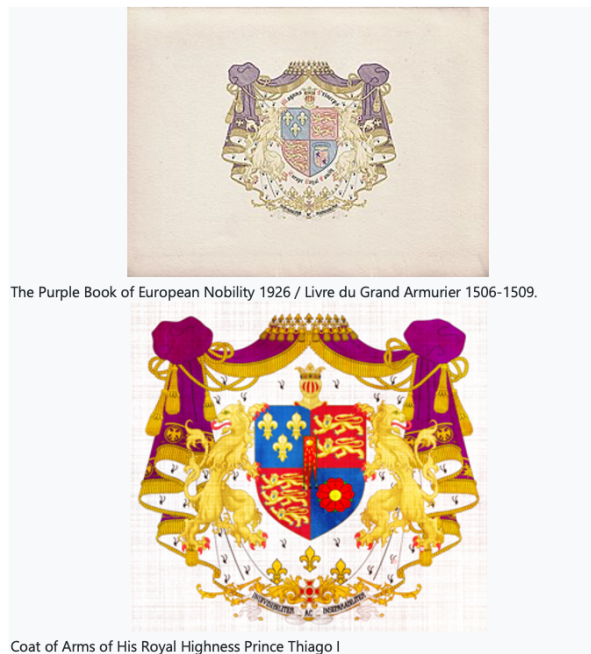
🇩🇪 Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church: Serenissimi Principis Domini[34];

🇺🇸 Honorable Kentucky Colonel: The Honorable Col.[35].

🇺🇸 Goodwill ambassador of the Kentucky state.[66]. A Kentucky Colonel is traditionally considered a goodwill ambassador of the Kentucky state, culture, folklore, traditions and values (Wright, David (February 25, 2021) [1998]. "Kentucky Colonel, Since 1775". Kentucky Colonelcy. Office of the Colonelcy). The distinction of Kentucky colonel entitles the recipient to "discharge their duties" with the honorable title as a "colonel" and is

denoted through the issuance of letters patent with the official dutiful designation as a good-will ambassador (Wright, David (March 5, 2021). "Homepage (Index)". Kentucky Colonelcy. American Colonels Network. Retrieved March 5, 2021). Other US states also have similar civilian awards that denote the role of goodwill ambassador which are well-recognized, including that of the Tennessee Colonel, Rhode Island Commodore, Nebraska Admiral, Order of the Longleaf Pine, Arkansas Traveler, Yellow Rose of Texas, and Sagamore of the Wabash (Grundhauser, Eric (November 8, 2017). "You Can't Be Knighted in the U.S., But You Can Be Named a Sagamore of the Wabash". Atlas Obscura. Retrieved January 16, 2020).

The Coat of Arms



The Royal Arms of Thiago I of Normandy features early heraldic designs that were unique to individual noblemen, often altered according to their preference. The key element of these Arms is the divided shield in four quarters, each with its distinct symbolism.

The Arms boasts a royal purple mantle^[36] displaying an "Aquila" (Roman)^[37], an emblem of sovereign authority and a traditional symbol of royalty. The Imperial Aquila,

stemming from the Latin word for "eagle", is one of the most identifiable Roman symbols. It represents a perched eagle with wings wide open, frequently depicted as the military banner of the Roman legions.

On the royal purple mantle, among other ornaments, the "Argead Star"[38] is discernible. Often referred to as the "Star of the Argeadai" in older texts, this Sun symbol was potentially the royal emblem of the Argead dynasty[39], the ancient kingdom of Macedonia. It was found on a golden larnax in a royal tomb dating back to the 4th century BC, believed to belong to either Philip II or Philip III of Macedon.

The Aquila's depictions vary; at times, its wings are raised towards the sky or curved in a protective pose. However, it is consistently shown as an eagle with outstretched wings[40].

An "Oriflamme" (from Latin aurea flamma, "golden flame")[41] sits at the shield's centre, symbolising:

During the Middle Ages and medieval periods of the Carolingian Empire, flags and arms derived from this flag were predominantly used, initially introduced by Charlemagne. The Oriflamme was the battle standard of the French kings and initially the sacred banner of the Abbey of Saint-Denis, a monastery near Paris.

The Fleur-de-lis:

Typically representative of French royalty, it symbolises perfection, light, and life. According to legend, an angel gave a golden lily (or iris) to Clovis, the Merovingian king of the Franks, as a symbol of his purification upon his conversion to Christianity. Alternatively, it's believed that Clovis adopted the symbol when waterlilies showed him a safe river crossing, leading to his victory in battle[42].

Two lions:

The Duchy of Normandy, named after its inhabitants, the Normans, arose from the 911 Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte between King Charles III of West Francia and Viking leader

Rollo. The traditional provincial flag, gules, two lions passant or, is used in the former French regions of Lower Normandy and Upper Normandy. Its design is based on the arms medieval heralds attributed to William the Conqueror, ultimately related to the 12th-century coat of arms of the House of Anjou[43].

Three lions of Angevin Empire and Angevin dynasty:

Edward III of England adopted gules, three lions passants guardants or as the Royal Arms of England in 1340. Based on this, later attributions associated the Angevin Empire and its territories, especially the Duchy of Normandy and the Duchy of Aquitaine, with the blazon gules, a lion passant guardant or. These attributed arms differ from the historical coat of arms borne by the Capetian House of Anjou, created by Louis IX of France for his brother Charles I of Naples in 1247[44].

Red Rose of Lancaster:

The Red Rose of Lancaster (blazoned: a rose gules) became the heraldic badge of the royal House of Lancaster in the 14th century. It presently symbolises the county of Lancashire and is believed to represent the species or cultivar *Rosa gallica officinalis*[45].

The original coat of arms used by the family of Grand Prince Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos is documented in "The Purple Book of European Nobility 1926 / Livre du Grand Armurier 1506-1509".

This extensive coat of arms represents the rich history and lineage of Thiago I of Normandy, embodying his connection to the Roman legions, the Argead dynasty of Macedonia, the French monarchy, and the Duchy of Normandy. Its elements bear witness to the expansive influence and reach of his lineage, from the historical Angevin Empire to the Red Rose of Lancaster, symbolising the county of Lancashire."

Ancestry

The genealogical tree of Thiago I of Normandy, as studied by historians and genealogists, reveals the following notable ancestors[46]:

- ■ Rollo - Duke of Normandy, Count of Rouen was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, Rollo, through his descendent William I of England, the seventh Duke of Normandy (founder of house Normandy[47]), is the 32nd great-grandfather of Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom;
- ■ Gaius Octavius Augustus Caesar, the first Emperor of Rome;
- ■ Julia Augusta Caesonia The Elder Caesaris filia, Dynasty Julio-Claudian[48];
- ■ Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, Pompey the Great[49];
- ■ Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Nerva–Antonine dynasty;
- ■ Commodus, Emperor of Rome, Nerva–Antonine dynasty;
- ■ Lucius Ceionius Commodus Verus, Roman Emperor, Nerva–Antonine dynasty
- ■ Emperor Eutropius of The Roman Empire;
- ■ Saint Matilda of Ringelheim, who was of "royal Danish and Frisian blood";
- ■ Emma, of Alemannia, Duchess of Swabia;
- ■ Hedwig of Babenberg, Duchess of Saxony, Elder House of Babenberg;
- ■ Widukind, dux Saxonum;
- ■ The Griffin Warrior and Palace of Nestor[50];
- ■ Prince Aeneas of Troy, Royal House of Troy[51];
- ■ King Brutus I of the Britons "Legendary Brutus of Troy", Royal House of Troy;
- ■ Neleus, King of Pylos (Mycenae);
- ■ Adrastus, King of Argos;
- ■ Ilus of Troy, King of Troy;
- ■ Themiste, Queen of Dardania;
- ■ Faunus "Lupercus", King of Latium;
- ■ Ascanius, king of Alba Longa and is the son of the Trojan hero Aeneas and Creusa, daughter of Priam;
- ■ Rhea Silvia, also known as Ilia, Princess of Alba Longa[52];
- ■ Numa Pompilius, king of Rome;

- ■ Cōsul Quintus Marcius Rex;
- ■ Rex Ancus Marcius, king of Rome;
- ■ Founder of Cornwall Corineus;
- ■ Cunedda Wledig "Imperator" ab Edern, Brenin Lothain a Gwennydd, Progenitor of the royal dynasty of Gwynedd[53];
- ■ Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd, King of Gwynedd from Kingdom of Gwynedd, Royal dynasty of Gwynedd;
- ■ Dagobert I Neustrie, Merovingian king[54];
- ■ King Duncan I *The Gracious* Of Scotland, Royal House of Dunkeld;
- ■ King David I *The Saint* Of Scotland, Royal House of Dunkeld;
- ■ Prince Henry Of Scotland, was heir apparent to the Kingdom of Alba;
- ■ King David II of Scotland, Clan Bruce;
- ■ King Alfred the Great, House of Wessex Cerdicingas;
- ■ King William The Conqueror, House of Normandy;
- ■ Henry II of England, Plantagenet dynasty and House of Angevin;
- ■ Edmund "Crouchback" Plantagenet 1st Earl of Lancaster and Leicester;
- ■ Eleanor of Lancaster Plantagenet, House of Plantagenet and Lancaster;
- ■ Fulk, King of Jerusalem;
- ■ Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden, Munsöätten dynasty of House of Yngling;
- ■ Rurik, *Prince of Ladoga and Novgorod*;
- ■ Ivan Vladislav Tsar of Bulgaria, Cometopuli dynasty;
- ■ Yaroslav I of Kiev, Rurik dynasty;
- ■ King Bela III Arpad Dynasty;
- ■ Zbyslava of Kiev Rurikid Duchess of Poland, was a Kievan Rus' princess member of the Rurikid dynasty;
- ■ Helgi "The Sharp", King of Ringerike, House of Yngling;
- ■ Fornjot, King of Kvenland, House of Yngling;
- ■ Chindasuinth, Visigothic King and Empereur d'Espagne

- ■ Clovis I, King of the Franks, Merovingian dynasty;
- ■ Arnulf of Metz, Frankish bishop of Metz, Merovingian dynasty;
- ■ Charles Martel - Duke and Prince of the Franks, House of Carolingian (founder) and House of Arnulfings;
- ■ Emperor Carolus Magnus, Carolingian dynasty;
- ■ Princess Hildegarde de Vintzgau;
- ■ Pelagius of Asturias, Astur-Leonese dynasty;
- ■ Niall of the Nine Hostages, was an Irish king, the ancestor of the Uí Néill dynasties;
- ■ Kenneth I (Cináed mac Ailpín), Alpínid dynasty, Clann Chináeda, and Clann Chinaeda meic Ailpín;
- ■ King of Germany Henry I "The Fowler", Ottonian dynasty;
- ■ Otto "the Illustrious" von Sachsen Duke of Saxony, Ottonian dynasty;
- ■ Reginhilde of Friesland;
- ■ Princess Aslaug Sigurdsdatter of Denmark;
- ■ Ragnar Lodbrok of Denmark and Sweden;
- ■ Princess Geva of Denmark;
- ■ Friedrich I Barbarossa Holy Roman Emperor, Hohenstaufen dynasty;
- ■ Gian Galeazzo Visconti[55], 1st Duke of Milan, House of Visconti;
- ■ Hugh Capet, King of the Franks, Capetian dynasty;
- ■ Philip I of France, Capetian dynasty;
- ■ Anne of Kiev, Rurik dynasty;
- ■ Elizabeth of Vermandois, Countess of Leicester, House of Capet;
- ■ Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester;
- ■ William IX Duke of Aquitaine, first Knight Templar, belongs to the Anjou dynasty;
- ■ Sir John Chandos of the Garter, Viscount of Saint-Sauveur in the Cotentin, Constable of Aquitaine, Seneschal of Poitou;
- ■ Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, House of Poitiers;
- ■ King Solomon of Yisrael, House of David;

- ■ Rabbi Yahia Ben Yahia III;
- ■ Íñigo Arista of Pamplona, Iñiguez dynasty and Navarrese dynasty;
- ■ Manuel de Castela, House Castilian House of Ivrea;
- ■ King D. Afonso Henriques, House of Burgundy and Afonsine Dynasty (founder);
- ■ King Afonso III of Portugal House of Burgundy and Afonsine Dynasty;
- ■ Philippe Simas Martel Chandos d'Aquitaine, House of Aquitaine.

Sacred Bloodlines and Their Impact on European History: A Detailed Analysis of the Alleged Links between the House of David, Trojan House, Charlemagne, Rollo Duke of Normandy, and Thiago I of Normandy.



Royal Coat of Arms –
United Kingdom



Rollo's Lion Standard



Danish
Coat of
Arms



Official Flag of Normandy



Lion Gate, Mycenae, Greece

Dudo of St. Quentin, a close friend of Richard I of Normandy the grandson of Rollo, writes the history of Norman people in France as a favour to Richard as Richard is two years from death and thus far no such record has been written. The old Roman name for the town of St. Quentin was Augusta **Veruomanduorum**, and it was Count of **Vermandois** Albert I The Pious (first cousin to Richard I of Normandy) who founded in 964 at St. Quentin the monastery of St. Quentin. Albert of Vermandois sent Dudo to Richard in 986, and it is on his second visit that he writes his *History of the Normans*, or, as it is called in the Latin, *Gesta Normannorum* to be dated 1000.

Richard I died in Fecamp, Normandy by the latest source 1002. Richard's wife Gunnor is of Danish descent by means of Harald Hildetand through a line of Danish kings— Gunnor, her father Herbastus de Crepon Arque who married Gunnhild Olafsdottir, his father Herfast de Crepon Arque (Noble House of Danes of Scandia in the Sjaelland Island) who married Elfgifu of Wessex (daughter of Alfred The Great and Ealhswith of the Gaiini), his father Harold Parcus of Denmark who married Elgiva the daughter of Ethelred I of England, his father Gorm Enske of Denmark who married Sida of Denmark, his father Frodo of Denmark, his father Harde Canute Sigurdsson of Denmark, his father Sigurd II Ragnarsson of Denmark, his father Ragnar Lodbroc Halfdansson who married Aslaug

Sigurdsdottir, his father Halfdan The Black Haraldsson who married Tora Sigurdsdottir, his father Harald Hildetand King of Scaniae who married Alfhild the daughter of Ivar Vidfadme (Wide-Fathom), his father Theodoric I Makhir who married Princess Aude of the Franks, his father Judah Zakkai Exilarch of Palestine who returned to Babylon and married the daughter of Babylonian Exilarch Hananai ben David. The connection from Harald Hildetand to Makhir is due to Athol Bloomer and without it the line goes back through Wodin and the Trojans to Zerah son of Judah. With the connection to Makhir it is from King David descendant of Perez the son of Judah. (References: Dudo, *Gesta Normannorum*, Felice Lifshitz, editor; Athol Bloomer, *Hernaut de Gironde and the Norse Kings*).

Dudo is himself a monk, the dean of his congregation at St. Quentin, described in Richard II's charter as canonized, the charter existing in its original copy and dated 1015. By Dudo Rollo's ancestors are Dacian and descended from Antenor the Trojan, equally happy to be called Greek as Dacian. Dudo further mentions the area of Dacia as being bounded on either side by Greece and Alania. Alania is found in the region of the northern Caucasus, just east of the Black Sea:

"Thus, spread over the plentiful space from the Danube to the neighborhood of the Scythian Black Sea, do there inhabit fierce and barbarous nations, which are said to have burst forth in manifold variety like a swarm of bees from a honeycomb or a sword from a sheath, as is the barbarian custom, from the island of Scania, surrounded in different directions by the ocean. For indeed there is there a tract for the very many people of Alania, and the extremely well-supplied region of Dacia, and the very extensive passage of Greece. Dacia is the middle-most of these. Protected by very high alps in the manner of a crown and after the fashion of a city. With Mars' forewarning, raging warlike peoples inhabit those tortuous bends of extensive size, namely the Getae, also known as Goths, Sarmatians and Amacsobii, Tragoditae and Alans, and also very many nations who live by cultivating in the Baltic marshes."

There is only one circle of mountains in this area, and it is the one which contains central Romania, as well as Zagreb, Budapest, Sarajevo, and Belgrade, perhaps even including Vienna and Prague to the north.

Harald Hildetand married Hilda the daughter of Ivar Vidfadmi ("Wide Fathom"), King of Lethra in Sweden. Harald was called the great King of Scaniae (Skåne), and died before 800 as the last of the Scanish kings prior to the Danish Period which ran from 811-1047. His father-in-law was Ivar Vidfamne, King of Scaniae who ruled about 770 and was known as the first empire builder of the north. Of 15 known Kings of Scaniae before him, five of them are known to have used the title 'Rex Scaniae'. Halfdan "The Black" the son of Harald Hildetand was given land in Frisia as a gift following the French conquest of that area of northern Holland/Germany. Athol Bloomer's "Hernaut de Gironde and the Norse Kings" quotes Alexander Agamov as below:

"In the 1920's there was an opinion that Rurik of Kiev is the same Rorik of Denmark (or of Friesland). That person was one of the three sons of Halvdan, koning of Jutland. Halvdan had to leave his country about 782 and then he received Frisia enfeoff from Charlemagne. Rurik had part in Christening his brother Harald in Ingelheim upon Rhein near Mainz (826)."

Charlemagne captured the eastern part of Frisia in 785 by defeating Widukind of Saxony. Halfdan's sister Geva married Widukind (Guido) of Saxony, and Widukind was baptised in 785 after Charlemagne persuaded him to accept Christianity. He was the chief antagonist of Charlemagne during the Saxon wars which culminated with the massacre of 782 known as the 'Bloody Verdict of Verden'.

At the time of the baptism of Halfdan's son Harald 24 June 826, Emperor Louis Pious the son of Charlemagne was present as King at Ingelheim in the palace built by Charlemagne. In addition to the baptismal proceedings, negotiations took place between Emperor Louis (Holy Roman Emperor and King of France) and Harald in 826 with regard to a fiefdom in Frisia for Harald.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs writes:

"Harald Klak sought the help of Louis the Pious (Louis I) and prompted a Frankish invasion of Jutland in 815; in 826 he was baptised, but when he was banished from Denmark the following year, his missionary Ansgar failed to make much progress; only 25 years later did he manage to establish churches at Hedeby and Ribe, and these only survived for a very short period of time."

This connection between the family of Charlemagne and the family of Harald Hildetand is consistent with the family relationship between Bertha the mother of Charlemagne and her nephew Harald Hildetand the son of Makhir Theodoric, Jewish Exilarch of Narbonne in France. As Count of Toulouse in 790 Makhir's son William supervised a young prince Louis in the court of his father Charlemagne.

Furthermore, undoubtability of connection between the Viking family of Harald Hildetand and the family head in France Theodoric I (Thierry) Makhir is confirmed in the observance of the expected family name occurrences arising as a result of the marriage between the famous Widukind of Saxony and Geva a descendant of Theodoric Makir, as well as by the marriage of Thierry's grandson Harald King of Haithabu to Imhilda sister of Widukind. The name Theodoric seen in two succeeding centuries of Widukind Saxony family members may fully convince even unbelievers:

"The repetitive use of names, in particular Theoderich and Widukind, over the course of two centuries suggests a close family connection, although this may have been through either the male or female line." (in *Foundation for Medieval Genealogy*)

Dudo of St. Quentin, as he accounts himself in the *Gesta Normannorum*, is a contemporary of the first Duke of Normandy Richard I. Richard is the first official Duke of Normandy as he is the son of William Longsword (son of Rollo of Normandy, the first unofficial Duke of Normandy).

Dudo writes:

"Two years before his death. as frequently was my habit I was with the exceptional duke RICHARD. son of MARQUIS WILLIAM. wanting to render to him my obligation of service; because of the innumerable boons. which without any merit of my own he had deigned to bestow upon

me. Approaching me one day. he began to embrace me with the arms of a most compassionate love; And to attract me with his most charming speeches. and to soften me up with delightful entreaties; nay rather to denounce me and to swear in charity that if I had been capable of any consideration. I would have attended to his long-desired intentions. that is to say that I would have described in writing the customs and deeds of the Norman land. yea indeed the rights which [Richard's son Richard] asserted in the realm of his great-grandfather ROLLO." (Felice Lifshitz, editor)

Right: William the Conqueror, 2nd great grandson of the Marquis William Longsword (direct male line) who in 1066 became King of England

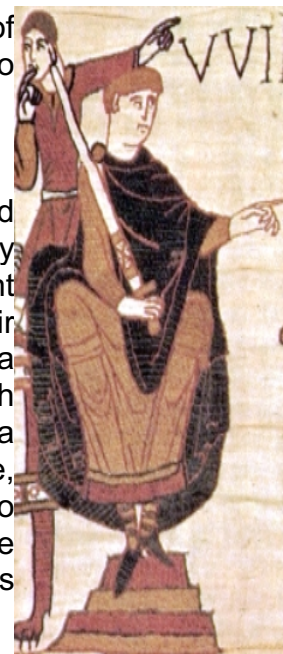


Left: Viking Ship

In Chapter 5 (Dacia) of Dudo's *Gesta* he states that Rollo goes to the island of Scania with six boats. At chapter's end the land of Dacia, having suffered great loss by Rollo's departure, is consoled by Dudo's poem which reads in part:

*"Dacia, desirous of a true promise, prophesied and deserved,
Make yourself merry, you who send your nurslings to the Gauls by lot,
Checking the grief in your heart, not ignorant now of the future things
That will be granted by the stars.
This is not a misfortune for his soul or a blow of stinging fortune.
Change shall have ever transformed this outrageous calamity,
With sumptuous, prosperous gifts it will assign to him every good,
Enriching, it will enrich and reward him.
And once the Dacians have been reconciled with the Franks,
Vast, fertile Francia will spread out, put forth, bring forth,
Producing kings and pontiffs, dukes, counts and prelates
From your blessed scions, themselves formed
From the seed of most noble worshippers of Christ..."*

Right: William the Conqueror, 7th Duke of Normandy and King of England, also known as William I, the first of the English Kings who descended from the House of Normandy



The reference to Scania shows that Rollo is leaving Denmark and moving to the land of Skåne, the kingdom of which was ruled by Harold Hildetand as King of Scaniae. There is strong encouragement for Rollo in the poem, promising joy to one who would send their nurslings to the Gauls of western Europe (eg France), promising a reconciliation between the Dacians and the Franks, after which France would spread and produce kings from his offshoots. Such a promise would be a strong incentive for Rollo to take up residence, as we know he did, in the land of Normandy. The sons of Rollo who later were to become Kings of England were the fulfillment of the prophecy of Dudo, and thus we must defend the truth of Dudo's writings as absolute. Thus the Rollo of Normandy is born.



Far Left: Jersey Coat of Arms;
Left: Guernsey Coat of Arms

A divine voice impels Rollo (see Chapter 6 of Gesta) to proceed immediately to the land of the Angles. Telling his dream to a wise Christian man, Rollo is told that it means he is to be cleansed by sacred baptism in order to later become an especially worthy Christian, and that he would at a future time come to the Angles, that is, angels (England). Although this prophetic utterance does have fulfillment in a much greater way with the line of English Kings and Queens descended of Rollo, the word is fulfilled also immediately as Rollo gets up, outfits, and stocks ships for a voyage to England. Arriving there he encounters an undesired battle as armies of peasants in the locality descend upon him. Coming off victorious in this fight, he wavers between Dacia, France, and further conquest of England. Rollo is then promised:

"You will have power by right, a patrician blossoming with merits, A never-ending Christian, loftier than the Frankish hall, And you will capture the deserved crown as worthy recompense And you will deserve to benefit, in the deity, from the highest good."

Rollo has a vision (Chapter 7) in which he sees his own infection by leprosy being cleansed in a fountain and birds being washed after his own example, all of this taking place at the top of a very lofty mountain. Although he was not understanding this vision, neither are the chieftains of Rollo's band, and it is in the end revealed by one of the

captives, this one being a Christian and having the gift of inspiration, saying that the mountain represents the mountain of Francia symbolizing the Church of France, and the fountain is the baptism of rebirth. He further explains the birds as the many people who would likewise be cleansed of their sins, the birds' nests signifying the walls of their towns which would be rebuilt, and that they all of them would serve Rollo as a widespread kingdom. Overjoyed, Rollo releases all of the prisoners and sends them away with gifts. Rollo then sends to Alstem King of the Angles with a message of peace and his intent to head for France in the springtime. King Alstem is very gracious and speaks very highly of Dacia, after which the two meet together and the King offers Rollo his assistance saying:

***“Let us be joined in a single favorable alliance of faith,
Be always, I beg, a part of my soul and my companion,
Potent in your noble stock, flashing with the light of deeds,
And loftier than all others in character and merits.
And I earnestly beseech you to remain in our territory
And be purified of uncleanness through salvation-giving baptism.
Come, keep whatever you desire in the orbit of our authority.
Always be mindful of me in everything, just as I myself shall be.
And if your wish is to depart for other climes,
If at some time this savage, untamable nation, impudent,
Neither preserving nor keeping the contents of its promise, should fight against me,
Bring such assistance as you are able, saving me with a steadfast effort,
And I will assist you, helping in a similar fashion,
And my shield will cover you in our common struggle.”***

Chapter 8 ends with Rollo's prayer:

“ROLLO'S PRAYER

*O omnipotent God filling the heavens with light,
You who occupy heaven and earth throughout eternity
And whose divine will compasses all things in their eternal turning,
You who, through the gift of a vision,
Wish troublesome me, filled with the vices of sin and with impurity,
To become a Christian in the short turning course of future time,
Receive these wishes with good will and, kind, favor these prayers
And, having calmed their destructions, restrain the fierce billows
And, snatching us from these misfortunes and this exertion,
Softening, taming, hold back and calm the deep”*

Right: Replica of late 9th-century Viking ship which was found buried at Gokstad, Norway



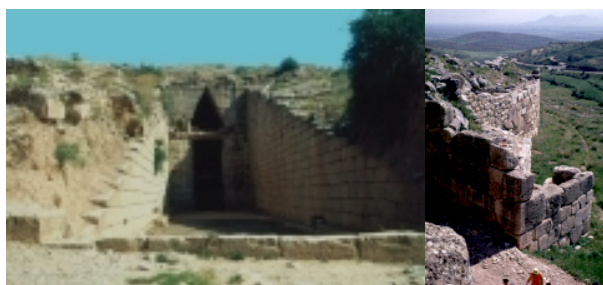
Crossing over to the region of Waal, Rollo fights now to defend himself from the people of Walcheren and Frisia, receiving aid also by provisions and warriors sent by his loyal friend King Alstem. Then in Chapter 10 Rollo departs for what we later learn is Rouen:

"Thus in the eight hundred seventy sixth year from the lord's incarnation, noble Rollo, foresaking the bed of the River Schelde on the advice of his fideles, launched his sails before the ship-bearing winds and came by ship to Jumieges... to Rouen." (Jumieges is 15 miles west of Rouen.)

No sooner than a year later Rollo captures Bayeaux and takes from there a young maiden named Poppa, whom Dudo describes as 'beautiful in appearance, grown strong from the arrogant blood of a very powerful man. And he has sired by her a son named William.' (Chapter 11). The identity of this maiden is given in that Dudo writes that William the son of Rollo and Poppa has Bernard of Senlis as his maternal uncle. Poppa is thus the sister of Bernard of Senlis.

As Rollo is reaching an advanced age in Chapter 16, the wise leaders of Normandy are gathered to discuss Rollo's heir: 'For he has a son descended from an extremely noble race of Franks.' Rollo himself says: 'For I have a son arisen from a Frankish-born seed of the noblest possible noble breed.' It is then announced that William is to be brought to Rollo and he is, that is to say William, the one whom Rollo calls 'the hope of the people'. Rollo then prophesies of William that 'with his spiritual mind he surpassed not a little the boyhood years'.

When Rollo's father was an old man he and his brother Garin were young men not much past puberty. His father was an old and powerful man in Denmark or in the kingdom of Dacia as it was called, which at one time extended back into the circle of mountains centered near what we now know as Romania. The Dacian people are descended from the Trojan line of Antenor the son of Aesyetes and Cleomestra. Antenor by Cleomestra is the third-great-grandson of the biblical Zerah and his wife whom the Greeks called Electra. Zerah is the son of Isaac by the descent through consecutive generations: Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Zerah. Zerah's son Darda was the father of the city of Troy, Darda's son Tros being the one after whom the city is named. The site of the ancient city of Troy is located on the west coast of what is currently called Turkey.



Ancient Fortifications at Mycenae, Greece, Tomb of Clytemnestra, Mycenae, Greece

Electra is the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon is the son of King Atreus (Atlas) of Mycenae and his wife Queen Aërope the daughter of Craetus King of Crete. 'A lion cub Judah is' (Genesis 49:9). 'The lion that is of the tribe of Judah' (Revelation 5:5) also referred to Jesus, who as the lamb of God was a descendant of Judah. The symbol on the flag of Normandy is Rollo's lion, repeated twice. The lion is present also on the Lion Gate at Mycenae, remnant of a city in ancient Greece at which Agamemnon ruled during the Trojan war, the Mycenaean period of Greek history being from about 1600 to 1100 before the Common Era. Mount Zarah arises to the south immediately adjacent to Mycenae, which has been recognized recently as an UNESCO World Heritage site (1999).

The name of Machir the son of Manasseh means 'selling', and Machir has been given as the origin of the name 'America', as it has also of the names Maruk, Mark, Ameyrgio Scythae, and the Mercians. In the days of the King Hoshea of Israel who ruled from 749 to 740 BCE in Samaria in the lot of the tribe of Manasseh west of the Jordan River, Shalmanezzer the king of Assyria 'came up, and Hoshea came to be his servant' for a period of 'years'. When Hoshea failed to pay tribute 'as in former years', the Assyrian king 'proceeded to come up against all the land and to come up to Samaria and lay siege to it for three years. In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria.' (2Kings 17:3-6) The 'Prophecy of 7 Times' in the book of Daniel refers to a tree which is cut down until 7 times should pass over it. If one takes the 'time' as a year, and a year as 360 days, or as was customary 12 months of 30 days each, we have $7 \times 360 = 2520$ years, with prophetic days being made into real years (eg Numbers 14:34; Ezekiel 4:6). The tree of the prophecy referred to the reign of a king under God's sovereignty. For Manasseh's lot thus we may compute from the time of Hoshea becoming a servant, which was sometime between 747 and 743 BCE, since in the latter we see that Samaria was captured in 740 BCE only after a siege of three years, and in the former tribute came after 749 BCE and continued for at least two 'years'. Calculating from the average date of 745 BCE and adding 2520 years, remembering a somewhat obscure fact that there is no 0 year in the calendar, we arrive at the year for Manasseh (Machir, America) as:

$2520 - 745 + 1 = 1776$. Let's see, does that date mean anything to Americans? Maybe a little thing called the Declaration of Independence. The name Manasseh also means 'responsible representation'.

If this seems a remarkable fact of prophecy, just how much more remarkable would it be to learn about the wise people of civilizations long past? Is modern culture not merely a reflection of the fact that people of the past generations were in fact superior in many respects to the people today? Herman L. Hoeh writing in his *Compendium of World History* notes:

"Historians would have us believe that Western Europe was inhabited by wild and barbarian Celts and Germans while Rome flourished in power and glory. But the evidence demonstrates that civilized people migrated to Gaul and the Low Countries centuries before the founding of Rome."

Hoeh also writes in the *Compendium* of the Trojan royalty:

"There were about 17 generations (including Helenus) in somewhat over five centuries or approximately 30 years per generation during this period [1149 BCE to 677 BCE, ed.]. Members of the Trojan royal family and most of the population fled to the northern shores of the Black Sea in eastern Europe after 677. [BCE, ed.]"



Above: Mycenaean Pottery conventionally dating to LH I (circa 1675-1550 BCE)



Above: Mycenaean Pottery conventionally dating to LH II (circa 1600-1400 BCE)



From the Trojan kings comes one of the few if not the only clear record of the descent of Charlemagne and his father Pepin (depicted in the illustration, right) from a line of Trojans who fled to France after the fall of Troy in 1181. Led by Francio the son of Hector, a group of Trojan refugees fled to the northern shore of the Black Sea before they returned to Isauria in Asia Minor, as a group then migrating to Pannonia and Western Europe. It is from this group that the lineage of Pepin of Landen is traced in the direct male line, from Hector the son of the Trojan King Clodius V, called Clovis The Ripuarian as ruler of the Ripuarian Franks living in the region of the Rhine River of Germany. Clodius (Clogio) ruled (358-376CE), being succeeded by Marcomir V (376-391) during the Trojan annexation of Gaul (France) and during which time (388) a Trojan offensive by Sunno, Marcomir, and Genobaud (as told by Gregory of Tours) against Roman Emperor Magnus Maximus (335-388) was carried out. According to Hoeh, Clovis began the conquest of Gaul and it was from the third son Hector of this Clovis (Clodius V) the Ripuarian that (in a direct male line) Pepin of Landen appears. Ansegisel then married into the line by marrying St. Begga the daughter of Pepin of Landen and became the paternal second-great-grandfather of Charlemagne through Pepin, Charles Martel, Pepin (first Carolingian King).



(Left: Charlemagne)

The existence of a partially maternal line for Charlemagne as descending from a line of Trojan Kings is of importance in the validation of Charlemagne's paternal line, allowing for the frequent intermarriage of family ancestors. Actual ancestral lines crossed frequently as may be calculated by expanding in powers of two from one present-day descendant backwards over 30 generations, which gives the number of a billion ancestors required to generate one descendant. The number of people on earth in the year 2000 was roughly six billion, leading quickly to the conclusion that during the 130 (or so) generations from Adam it is necessary that our family lines are closely interwoven-- otherwise the number of ancestors required to generate one descendant beginning at Adam's time would be a thousand billion billion billion billion!!!! Thus, families have been historically "close".

Today the paternal line of Charlemagne is considered to be unknown by intellectuals and scholars alike, or perhaps to be more specific it is generally ignored and is considered irrelevant to the historical claim to the French throne. A reason for this is that the Carolingian line of kings that began with Charlemagne's father Pepin gained

power through a usurping of the rule in 751, and therefore lacked a real legal basis in the paternal lineage of Merovingians as was established by the long-haired king Merovée and his heirs. Pepin (as Shakespeare noted in Henry V Act I Scene II) had sought authority in a partially maternal descent from that same Merovée, which text agrees surprisingly well with the account of Holinshed. (Raphael Holinshed d. 1580, *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*)

The other male line which begins from Clovis The Long-Hair and ends with Charlemagne has been the victim of ignorance because of its scandalous alleged parricide of a lame king as well as some lack of detailed knowledge in this line of lesser known kings, and thus this lineage is better suited for uses confined to family tradition. It is true that the descent goes beyond Charlemagne.

Since the paternal line of Charlemagne was surely known to his contemporaries, it is only hidden today because of its obvious nature and the Trojan origins:

ANTENOR TO CLOVIS THE GREAT (TROJAN RULERS OF SICAMBRIANS AND FRANKS)

SICAMBRIAN KINGS (Starting from the Black Sea)

000 Antenor (b~483-d443)

001 Marcomir (b460-d396), Cimmerian King

The leader of a Trojan migration from the Black Sea.

In April 439 B.C. they leave the lower Danube and move overland, first north, then west, to the mouth of the Rhine. A total of 489,360 persons (including 175,658 warriors but not including slaves and servants) take part. Marcomirus had brothers Priam, Panthenor and Sunno. They settled the country now called West Friesland, Gelders and Holland. Marcomirus crossed the Rhine and conquered part of Gaul. One of his brothers was made governor. Then the conquest of all Gaul was gradually completed.

Marcomirus, according to the "Chronicle of Hunibald", dies 926 years before the death of the first Christian

king of the Franks, Clovis, in 511.

(Hoeh, *Compendium of World History, Chapter 12A*)

002 Antenor I (b442-d384) King of Sicambri

Antenor I marries Cambra, the beautiful daughter of Belinus, king of Britain.

She introduces worship of Janus, establishes herself as prophetess and priestess of Diana. From Cambra the Scythian Trojans begin to call themselves Sicambri.

Antenor's nephew, Grun, builds Grüningen in 386 B.C.

(Hoeh, *Ibid*)

003 Priamus (b417-d358) King of Sicambri

004 Helenus I (b387-d339) King of Sicambri

005 Diocles (b360-d300) King of Sicambri

006 Helenus II (b339-d286) King of Sicambri

007 Bassanus Magnus (b+314-d250) King of Sicambri

Bassanus married the daughter of the King of the Orcades (a tribe of ancient Norway).

(Hoeh, *Ibid*)

008 Clodomir I (b290-d232) King of Sicambri

009 Nicanor (b+250-d198) King of Sicambri

010 Marcomir II (b+220-d178) King of Sicambri

011 Clodius (b189-d159) King of Sicambri

012 Antenor II (b169-d143) King of Sicambri

013 Clodomir II (b149-d123) King of Sicambri

014 Merodachus (b128-d95) King of Sicambri

015 Cassander (b106-d74) King of Sicambri

016 Antharius (b80-d37) King of Sicambri

KINGS OF THE FRANKS

017 Francus (b58-d11 BCE) King of Franks

First King of Franks

018 Clodius II (b37-d20 CE) King of the Franks

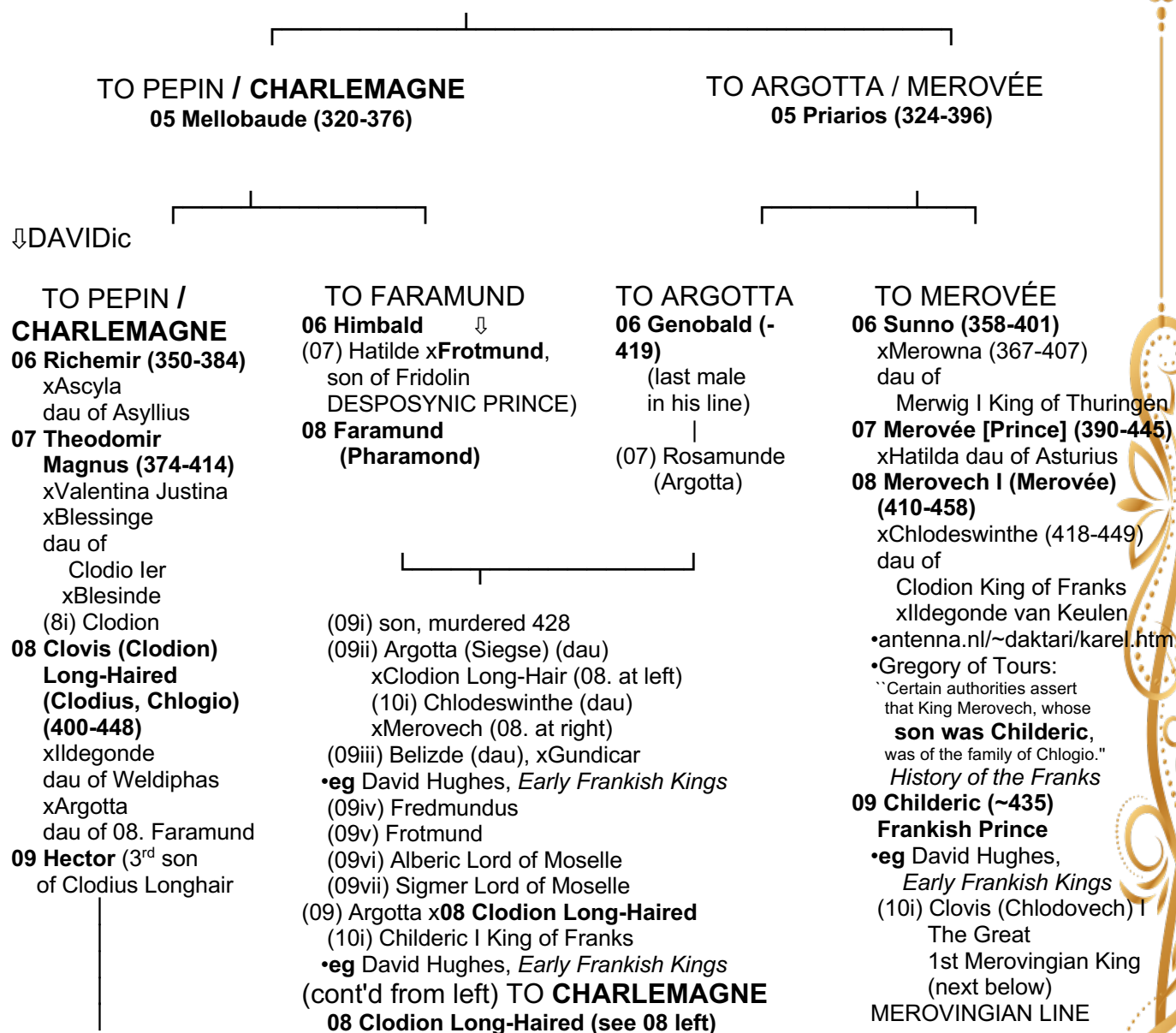
019 Marcomirus III (BCE b16-d50) King of the Franks

020 Clodomir III (b2-d63) King of the Franks

- 021 Antenor III (b25-d69) King of the Franks**
drowned in the Rhine River
- 022 Ratherius (b52-d90) King of the Franks**
renewed the league with the Germans and Saxons in 74
- 023 Richemer I (b75-d114) King of the Franks**
(24i) Sunno his son
- 024 Odomar (b96-d125) King of the Franks**
made a league with the Romans and Gauls
Founder of Utrecht and builder of Odemarsheim in 117.
- 025 Marcomir IV (b114-d149) King of the Franks**
xAthilde, dau of the king of Britain
- 026 Clodomirus IV (b+130-d163) King of the Franks**
- 027 Farabertus (b+145-d183) King of the Franks**
- 028 Sunno (Hunno) [r 185-213]**
(neph of Farabert, also known as **Huna Mar**
• eg Athol Bloomer, Davidic House of Nathan)
- 029 Hildericus [r 213-253] King of the Franks**
built Hildeburg castle on the Rhine River 216
- 030 Bartherus [r 253-271] King of the Franks**
the Franks attacked in 258 -- the year the last Odin
invaded Saxony
- 031 Clodius III (Clogio) [r 271-298] King of the Franks**
- 032 Walter [r 298-306] King of the Franks**
- 033 Dagobertus [r 306-317] King of the Franks**
- 034 Clodius IV (Clogio) [r 317-319] King of the Franks**
- 035 Clodomirus V [r 319-337] King of the Franks**
brother of Clogio IV
- 036 Richimir II [r 337-350] King of the Franks**
- 037 Theodomirus [r 350-360] King of the Franks**
- 038 Clodius V (Clogio) [r 360-378] King of the Franks**
- 039 Marcomirus V [r 378-393] King of the Franks**
- 040 Dagobert II [r 393-398] Governor of the Franks**
- 041 Genebaldus [r 398-419] Governor of the Franks**
- 042 Pharamund [r 419-426] King of the Franks**
- 043 Clodius VI (Long Haired) [r 426-446] King of the Franks**
teaches Franks to wear their hair long to
distinguish them from Gauls
- 045 Merovech [r 446-458] King of the Franks**
- 046 Hildericus II (Childeric) [r 457-458, 460-483]**
King of the Franks
deposed after death of his father Merovech
flees, later reinstated
- 047 Clovis (Clodoveus) [r 483-513] King of the Franks**
accepts Catholic religion, baptized 498
•Hoeh, *Compendium of World History*
(dates have 2 years added to convert to Common Era)

**PEPIN / CHARLEMAGNE / MEROVÉE
(PATERNAL LINE OF CHARLEMAGNE)**

01 Marcomir (220-281)
02 Gonobaud (Genobaud) (245-289)
03 Merogaise (Ragaise) (270-307)
04 Malaric I (295-360)
•antenna.nl/~daktari/karel.htm



(~5 GENS...)
 DURING RULE OF:
 [Brabon I r 424-456,
 BRABANT IS
 ANNEXED BY
 CLODIUS VI
 LONGHAIR]
 Princes of Brabant
 become loyal to
 Clodius [456-459]
 [Brabon II r 459-519]
 [Brabon III r 519-570]

~14 **Karloman [r 570-615]**

~15 **Pepin of Landen**
 (~580-640) [r 615-647]
 xItta dau of Arnoldus
 (16i) Begga
 xAnsegisel (right)
 •www.earth-
 history.com
 /Various/Compendium
 /hmc2ch12.htm

xBasnia (~398) Princess of the Thuringens
 dau of Weldelphus
 (10ii) Sigmer (or Gigimerus)
 Bishop of Auvergne

• www.renderplus.com/hartgen
 /htm/of-the-west-franks.htm#name3889

10 Sigmer (Sigmaerus) of Auvergne (~419-491)

xTonantia Ferreolus dau of Ferreolus

11 Adelbert (Albero) of Moselle (~449-491)

xArgotta of Verona

12 (Wambert) Ferreolus of Moselle (~465)

xOuteria (Dinteria) Gallo of Narbonne

13 Ansbertus of Moselle (~500-570)

xBlithilde (St. Bertha), Queen of Kent
 dau of Clothaire I, King of Franks

14 Arnoldus Bishop of Metz (562-601)

xDode of Herstal dau of Gundulf

(15i) Itta (xPepin of Landen)

(15ii) Arnulf (xClothilde or Dode)

(Arnulf bro of Itta **eg** Athol Bloomer)

15 St. Arnulf Bishop of Metz (582-641)

xDode (b586) dau of Bodegisel

16 Ansegisel (602-~672)

xBegga dau of Pepin I of Landen

17 Pepin II The Middle (~635-714)

xAupais (b654) dau of King of Spain

18 Charles Martel (676-Oct 22, 741)

xRotrude of Treves (690-724)

•worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/
 igm.cgi?op=GET&db=alberthart&id=I3243

CAROLINGIAN LINE BEGINS

19 Pepin III The Younger (714-768)

xJudith (Bertrude)

20 Charlemagne (742-814)

• renderplus.com and other sources
 CAROLINGIAN LINE CONTINUES

or, alternatively,

09 Clodion Long-Hair xIldegonde

10 Childebert (~420) xAmalaberge

11 Siegbert The Lame (~445- 509),

12 Cloderic (477-509) xAgilofinginne

13 Munderic (500-532) xArthenia

14 St. Gondolfus (~530-c607) xPalatina

15 Bodegisel II (562-610) xOda of Swabia

16 St. Arnulf (582-641) son of Bodegisel

• Alex R. Kuestner and others

BEGINS

(HEREAFTER KINGSHIP IS
 BY SALIC LAW INHERITED)

10 Clovis (Chlodovech) I

The Great

(463/6-27.11.511) King 481-511

xChrotechilde (Rotilde)

of Burgundy (475-03.06.544)

•antenna.nl/~daktari/karel.htm

• grandson of Merovée,

eg David Hughes,

Early Frankish Kings

11iv Clothaire I

12iv Chilperic I

13iv Chlothar II The Great

14iv Dagobert I

15iv Clovis II

16iv Theuderic III

17iv Childebert III

18iv Dagobert III

19iv Theuderic IV

Childeric III [r 743-751]

•en.wikipedia.org/wiki/

MEROVINGIAN LINE BROKEN

(continued in Carolingians,
 left)

Note:

The above is merely one
 line of descent as Kings
 did not always rule over
 all of France so that
 prior to this time there
 were other kings ruling
 in other parts of France
 who were also of direct
 Merovingian descent

The line of Hector the third son of Clovis is the strongest possible clue to a descent of Charlemagne from the selfsame Clovis. Charlemagne's line is not Merovingian but he

shares a common ancestor with Merovée in Malaric I. While no names earlier than St. Arnulf are considered traditionally as the certain ancestors of Charlemagne, it is believed St. Arnulf himself came from a very noble family. In this vein a quote from Gregory of Tours regarding Clodion (Chlogio) Long Hair reads:

"It is related that Chlodio, a brave man and the most noble of his race, was at that time king of the Franks. He lived in the stronghold of Dispargum, which is in the borders of the Thuringians. Chlodio sent reconnoiters to the city of Cameracum (Cambrai): they explored the whole district, and then Chlodio followed, defeated the Romans and captured the city, where he resided for some time. Then he occupied all the country as far as the river Somme." (Gregory of Tours, *History of the Franks*)

J. B. Bury in *The Invasion of Europe by the Barbarians*:

"You observe here the land of the Thuringians means a land west of the lower Rhine on the north-east border of France." It is noteworthy here that long hair was not unique to Clovis (Chlodio) Long Hair, as shown by the following:

"The Franks, diligently seeking a long-haired king from themselves as they had before, from the line of Priam, Frigus and Francio, created Theudemer king, the son of Richimer, who was killed by the Romans in that battle which I mentioned above. His son Chlodio, the most suitable man in his tribe, took his place in the kingdom." (Chronicle of Fredegar)

Gregory does not give the precise relationship of Merovech to Chlodio, simply saying: Certain authorities assert that king Merovech, whose son was Childeric, was 'of the family of Chlogio' - [end of quote]. Thus, we maintain from above that Merovech is the son-in-law of Chlodio, as is the case also for Chlodio and Pharamond. Lest there be any residual ambiguity above, Merovech married Chlodeswinthe a daughter of Chlodio and Ildegonde van Keulen, Chlodio being himself the son-in-law of Pharamond by means of Chlodio's marriage to Argotta the daughter of Pharamond and Rosamund (Argotta being another name for Rosamund as well). From Fredegar we have Chlodio as son of Theudemar (Theodomir) and Blessinge of Cologne (Köln). Or we could, as one website, admit that: "Very little is known about the early rulers of the Franks." (e.g. www.royalty.nu)

Clodion von Köln, son of Theodomir, was known as King of the Salian Franks, or the Franks who inhabited the area of the lower Rhine River now known as the Netherlands. The word Salian has that meaning according to Princeton, while Wikipedia notes that there is still today a region Salland in the northern Netherlands, whence came Merovingian kings who would be bound by Salic Law from the reign of Clovis I the grandson of the line's namesake, Merovech. It was only from Clovis onward that no inheritrix or female heir could inherit property or position.

History of the Langobards written by Paul the Deacon tells of the race of the Langobards (Lombards) as having an origin in Scandinavia:

"In like manner also the race of Winnili, that is, of Langobards, which afterwards ruled prosperously in Italy, deducing its origin from the German peoples, came from the island which is called Scandinavia, although other causes of their emigration are also alleged."



Left: Mycenaean Funeral Mask "Mask of Agamemnon" in gold; 16th Century BCE

Right: Charlemagne bust in gold, gems, enamel; 1349 CE



The Salian Franks who were descended from the Trojans as we have seen above also came from the north, a statement which agrees completely with the written testimony of Dudo as was noted previously. The similarity of the long-haired Vikings to the Frankish kings is striking, and even moreso when the name relates to the sea (as in Salian, Merovée). Dudo wrote of the Dacians or Danes as having an origin with the Trojan kings, who travelled as far north as Scandinavia. Wodan the Danish king of ancient times was said to have come from the region of the Black Sea (Heyerdahl and others).

The Winnili tribe (as the Lombards are also known) migrated according to Paul the Deacon's *History of the Langobards* under the leadership of the two brothers Aio and Ibor, with the guidance also of their mother Gambara, leaving the land of Scandinavia behind them on their southerly journey which ended eventually in the region today known as Lombardy, the mountains which separate southeastern France from the north of Italy:

"It is certain, however, that the Langobards were afterwards so called on account of the length of their beards untouched by the knife, whereas at first they had been called Winnili." (Paul the Deacon, *History of the Langobards*)

Aegelmund son of Aio of the stock of the Gungingi is called first king of the Lombards and rules thirty years. Rescuing the infant son of a prostitute from a fish-pond by allowing the babe to grasp onto his spear, Aegelmund pronounces that this will be a great man and names him Lamissio. Paul tells us that he turns out to be a strong man and the next king.

Lamissio's sole heir is female, and so his dynasty is ended with the marriage of his daughter to Letho, a Baltic prince who marries Lamissio's only daughter, she producing for him a son Clafoo the Lombard ruler, this from *Lombard Kings of Italy* (compiled by David Hughes). By the same source Letho is identified with Chlodio Long-Hair. Paul the Deacon writes that Letho has sons Hildeoc and Gudeoc, identifiable according to David Hughes as Childeric I King of Franks and Gunderic King of Burgundy, sons by wife Argotta.

Chlodio Long-Hair is also believed to have a son Chlodebaud (Childebert) by means of his wife Ildegonde the daughter of Weldelphus a descendent of Wodin and Trojans. Childebert is the one by means of whom Siegbert and his line Cloderic the Parricide, Munderic, St. Gondolfus (Gundulf), and Bodegisel the father of St. Arnulf the Bishop of Metz is generated.



(Left: Charlemagne)

Intermarriage between the family of Charlemagne and that of the Lombard kings is significant and shows itself in family names as well as intermarriage between families, explaining names like Childebert, Childebrand, and Charlemagne as from Hildeoc, with Hilda being also a common Danish name for the female children. Waccho the Lombard King has a daughter who marries Clothaire I Merovingian King of the Franks, and she also has descendants with the names Adaloald, Gundiperg, or Rodoald, reminiscent of Munderic, Gundulf, and the names of some of the wives of Charlemagne's family (like Rotrude the wife of Charles Martel). The Lombard family member Vastrada marries Charlemagne, while Regintrude daughter of Godeperto has a granddaughter Swanhild (another Viking-sounding name) who marries Charles Martel the grandfather of Charlemagne.

Ildeprand the Lombard King is a namesake to Childebrand the brother of Charles Martel who was the first of several sons in different generations to be so named. There is thus seen to be a close relationship between the families of Chlodion Long-Hair and Charlemagne, with the former intermingling of bloodlines between what appear to be Trojan or Danish lines with Lombard bloodlines which may be of similar origin that show a Viking flavour in the names. Vikings are in any case known to be of Danish origin.

The work of Athol Bloomer has asserted that the lineages of Frankish kings have been intermarried with descendants of a Davidic line from David's son Nathan. He has also suggested that the Merovingians were of the tribe of Dan and thus are pretenders to the Davidic divine right of kings. In wearing their hair long they have been compared by some with Samson of the tribe of Dan, who was a Nazirite who gained strength from the length of his hair.

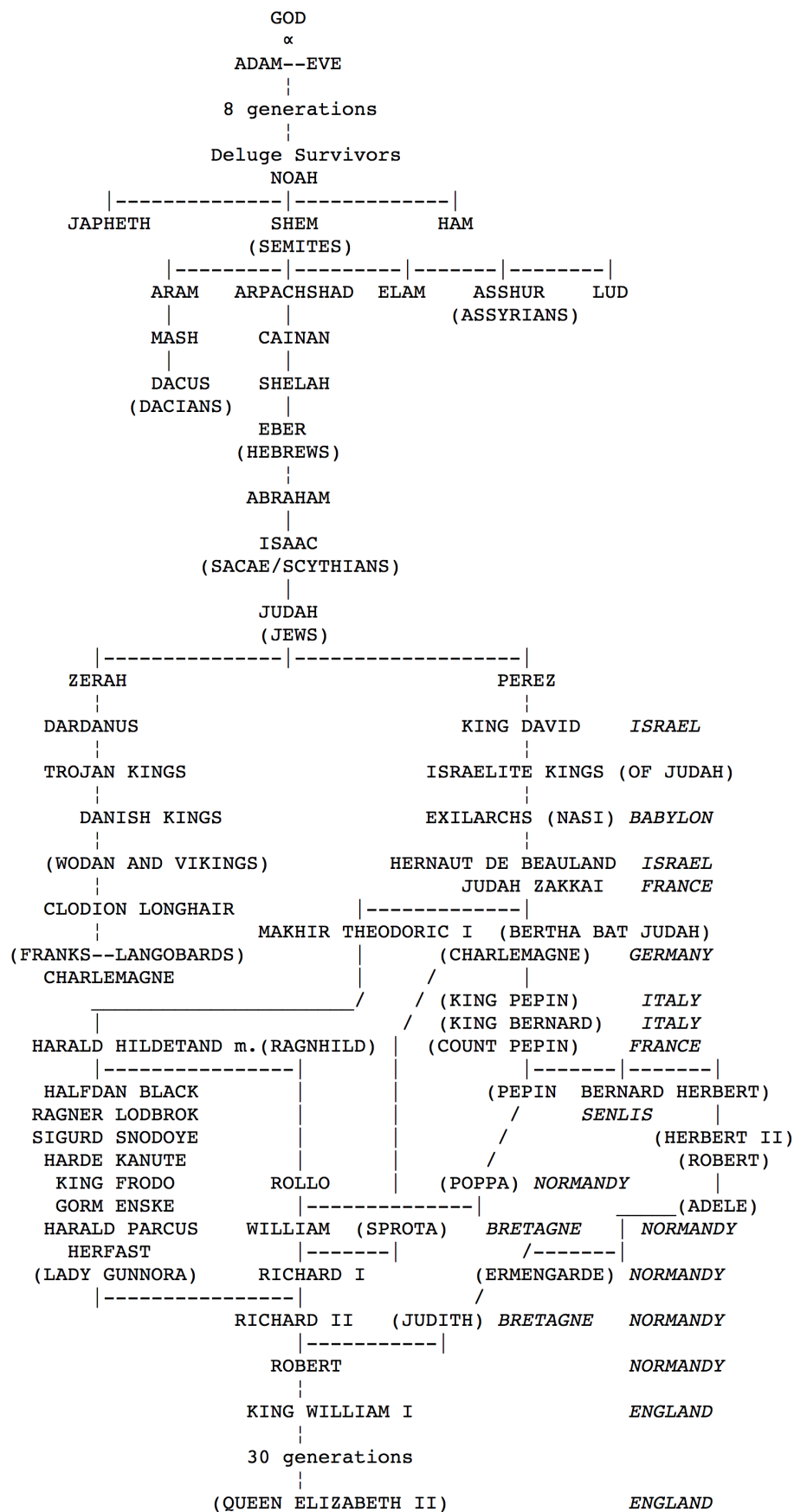
One of the assertions about the Jewish roots of Charlemagne (Athol Bloomer, *The House of David*) is that his mother is Bertha the sister of Makhir Theodoric ben Judah Zakkai, Judah being Jewish Exilarch and a Davidic prince. Charlemagne is said to have been called by the name (according to Athol Bloomer in *Davidic Ancestry of Prince William and Prince Harry*) David Kalonymus. As more information is verified it becomes impossible to prevent releasing it according to the will of Jehovah and as it may please God, for in no way would it be right to hide the Jewish ancestry of God's children. (Jeremiah 20:9)

Athol Bloomer has further declared that Harald Hildetand of Danish and Swedish kingdom fame is actually identified with the son of Makhir Theodoric ben Judah Zakkai, and that this (to paraphrase the article entitled *The House of David*) Harald is the direct male line ancestor of Rollo the famous founder of Normandy and progenitor of the English kings. It remains true in any case that Rollo is believed to be a son of Judah.

Rollo is of Judah by means of King David through Makhir the Nasi named Jewish King of Septimania by Charlemagne in 768, or by means of Trojan descent from Zerah through the Danish kings. Rollo's wife Poppa is a descendant of Charlemagne as is also his son William's wife Sprota, so the children from Rollo as well as from William share a maternal side related directly to Charlemagne. Poppa is paternally descended from Charlemagne through his son Pepin the King of Italy (b773), as appears to be generally accepted. What is hardly without contest is the identity of Poppa's father. Of course, Jesus said "Call no one your father on earth," leaving the most exalted God Jehovah as the only viable alternative.

Pepin's son Bernard (b797) also King of Italy had son Pepin the first Count of Vermandois who in turn had Pepin Lord of Senlis the father of Bernard and Poppa. It bears mentioning that Rollo had a companion named Bernard who was Dacian and distinct from Bernard of Senlis. Poppa's sire is identified by Dudo as Prince Berengar (in Latin, principis berengarii) the father of the maiden Poppa. Bernard of Senlis mentioned by Dudo is the maternal uncle of William Longsword and from *Reginonis Chronicon* the three sons of Pepin Count of Vermandois are *Bernardum, Pippinum et Heribertum*. It is from one of these three (but not Bernard) or a sister to one of these that Poppa comes by birth, or so the story has it. Poppa marries Rollo the Dane, her first marriage, and a second for Rollo according to what is written.

We are left with the following chart for the paternal lines of Rollo and Poppa, brackets indicating collateral/maternal affiliation:



House of Charlemagne
POPPA AND SPROTA

Generation (dates, or maternal, collateral, titles etc.)

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> 0. HARALD(`HILDETAND)      CHARLEMAGNE(~742-814)(EMPEROR) 0. ♦
    (~735~894`RAGNVALD)
    m.(HILDA dau of IVAR)      PEPIN(773-810)(KING OF ITALY) 1. ◇
    (|)
    1a (HALFDAN`THE BLACK)      BERNARD(797-818)(KING OF ITALY) 2. ◇
    1b (SIGURD)(~820-892)
    (|)
    2b (GUTHORM)(d893)          /-----|
    2a (RAGNER`LODBROK) PEPIN(847-896)      HERBERT I(d907) 4. CV
    |                               /-----|
> 1. ROLLO (POPPA) JUDICAEAL (SPROTA) HERBERT II(d943) 5. CV
    (~850-933) (b872) (b~875) (b~900)
    |--m896--|
> 2. WILLIAM(`LONGSWORD)      cousin
    |~m~924-----|-----| (ADELE d~980) (7.) M
    (~897-942)
    |
    CONAN(927-992)I (ERMENGARDE) (8.) A
    |-----m973-|
> 3. RICHARD I(~925-996`THE FEARLESS)
    |
> 4. RICHARD II(~950-1026`THE GOOD) (JUDITH 982-1017) (9.) B
    |~m1000-----|
> 5. ROBERT I(~975-1035`THE MAGNIFICENT) (HERLÈVE)
    |-----|
> 6. WILLIAM I(~1028-1087`THE CONQUEROR) 11. <
  
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(Left: Lion Gate at Mycenae in Greece as seen from back)

The symbol of the lion which is found in the flags of Rollo and Normandy, as convincing as the coats of arms of England and Denmark, and also the gate of the Greek city of Mycenae are emblematic of the tribe of Judah. By contrast, serpents and eagles are emblems of the tribe of Dan, the harp is for Ireland, and the unicorn is for Scotland. Some translations of the Bible render "unicorn" as "wild bull", and since wild bulls are thought to be dangerous

beasts this explains why the unicorn in the British coat of arms is chained.

"The Dacians are called by their own people Greeks or Danes, and they boast that they are descended from Antenor. He entered with his followers the Illyrian borders, having slipped away from the midst of the Achaeans who pillaged Troy."

When the Holy Grail was brought to England it arrived first at Glastonbury on the Isle of Avalon, which is in Somerset. This is according to the local tradition which pervades the place still known as Glastonbury.



(Far Left: Richard the Lionheart; Left: William the Conqueror)

Sir Everard de Rowe is believed to have fought with Richard the Lionheart in the third Crusade. He was knighted by King Richard for bravery. At Lamerton, near Plymouth, England is where the family now has its ancestral home. Families using the Norman family name 'Rowe' had fought beside William the 7th Duke of Normandy in 1066 and had received in recompense lands in Norfolk, England. Sir Everard had prior to moving to Lamerton been residing at a place named Roking near Romney in Kent, which is between Normandy and Norfolk. Sir Everard was living as late as 1216.



Left: Statue of Rollo in Falaise, Normandy

"Rollo, also called ROLF, or ROU, French ROLLON (b.c. 860—d.c. 932), Scandinavian rover who founded the duchy of Normandy."

("Rollo", The New Encyclopædia Britannica, 1990 Edition)

Rollo (c. 860 - c. 932) was the founder and first ruler of the Viking principality in what soon became known as Normandy. **He is also in some sources known as Robert of Normandy.**

The name Rollo is a Frankish-Latin name probably taken from the Scandinavian name Hrólfr (cf. the latinization of Hrólfr Kraki into the similar Roluo in the Gesta Danorum).

*"In the **nine hundred and twelfth year** from the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, archbishop Franco has baptized Rollo, imbued with the catholic faith of the sacrosanct Trinity, and Robert, duke of the Franks, has taken him up from the font of the Savior and given his own name to him and endowed him honorably with great presents and gifts. Moreover **Robert, that is, Rollo**, has caused his own counts and warriors and his entire armed band to be baptized and instructed through preaching in the faith of the Christian religion." (Dudo of St. Quentin, Gesta Normannorum, Chapter 13, Felice Lifshitz, editor)*

*"**Robert**, patrician of the Normans, devoured by old age and the very great labor of battles, having called together the leaders of the Dacians and the Bretons, gave all the land under his authority to his son William, Poppa's son. And as the leaders placed their hands within the hands of the young man William, Robert bound them to him by a sworn oath of fidelity. Living after that for one year, unable to ride a horse due to his failing age and exhausted body yet keeping the realm pacified, safe and calm, after undergoing the payment of mournful loss and the misfortune of inevitable death, he migrated full of days to Christ, to whom is the honor for all eternity." (Dudo of St. Quentin, Gesta Normannorum, Chapter 13, Felice Lifshitz, editor)*



(Left, Rouen Cathedral Painting by Monet c. 1893)

"Rouen", chief city of the Secunda Provincia Lugdunensis under Constantine, and later of Neustria, has been since 912 the capital of Normandy and residence of the dukes."
 ("Rouen", *Catholic Encyclopedia*, Online Edition)

"Invaded by the Normans in 876..."
 ('Rouen', *The New Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1990 Edition)

Norse, Norsemen, and Normans are all applied to the Scandinavian population of the period from the late 8th century to the 11th century. The term "Normans" was later primarily associated with the people of Norse origin in Normandie, France, assimilated into French culture.



(Above: William Longsword bust)

"Ringing out to the farthest reaches, tearful plectrum of the tongue echoing, blowing, with a sad heart, mourn the loss of the great peace, once ours, now taken away.

All weep for innocent, slain William."

(The Planctus— or Lament— for William Longsword – Verse 1, Robert Helmerichs, translator)

"ROWE, a surname of England, Ireland and Guernsey (Channel Islands) from Old English *ruh* - rough, or Old English **raw** - (dweller in the) row (of houses) or (by the) hedgerow, or variant of Roe, **rolf** (see Roff), or **Ralph** (Reaney, Cottle, MacLysaght, Turk)

Traced by **Guppy** especially in Cornwall and also in Devon, Lincolnshire, Somerset and Suffolk, with Row a rare form in Cornwall and Suffolk.

In Newfoundland:

Family traditions: ...**James**, born at Yeovil (Somerset) about 1740-50, settled first at Trinity and moved to Heart's Content in 1784 (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Geography Department)"

('Rowe', E. R. Seary, *Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland*)

"ROWE, ROW, RAWE: Cornish form of Ralph"

('Rowe', *Cornish Surnames*, freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~kernow/names_r.htm)

Hildebrand was one of the warrior kings the German and Scandinavian hero songs are known for.

While the presentation of all available evidence constitutes a monumental undertaking, it is merely in the way of guidance that a few notes are presented here. They are believed to be riddled with truth and given in good faith, but a great deal of research is yet needed on the part of the reader in order to enable the mind of an accurate view.

In recent times rapid progress has been made in the area of Jewish genealogy. While this may be in part due to a desire for secrecy on behalf of private concerns, other factors do figure into the understanding of this phenomenon insofar as it pertains to the misrepresentation of poorly known facts. It has been difficult for western traditions to embrace the Biblical genealogies and histories forming a part of Jewish faith. The upsurge in the research into the Jewish ancestry of Charlemagne is due in no small part to the work of Athol Bloomer.

To elaborate, interest in Charlemagne and his genealogy has been longstanding, and it is only as a result of technology being brought to bear on this problem in this post-internet age that progress has begun in earnest, where computers and subsequent internet access have opened the field to a great number of interested researchers in far-flung places of the globe. Jewish researchers may have the additional advantage of access to extant traditional Davidic-Jewish genealogies.

The Viking sagas of the Northmen are exemplary in their use of verse to convey history in an oral tradition, seeming to suffer from no shortage of any kind.



Rollo of Normandy is presented above as connected to Charles the Great (Charlemagne) of France, which is hardly surprising considering that Rollo lived in what is today northern France in 912, not 100 years after Charlemagne died in 814 as Holy Roman Emperor over the same district. Both Rollo's wife Poppa and also his daughter-in-law Sprota are descendants of Charlemagne. But there is another connection. If one is seeking further connection between Rollo of Normandy and Harald Hildetand, note that Hildetand or Hildebrand the father of Rollo himself also had a father who was sometimes called Roric Slingband or Slingbrand, and that Charles and Harald (Charal) are virtually the same name. Then consider also the fact that Charles Martel the grandfather of Charlemagne had a brother named Childebrand, and that there are several Childebrands evident in the family of Charlemagne from the time of the marriage of the Jewish son Theodoric (cf. Roric) I and Charles Martel's sister Aude:

1. Childebrand I, brother of Charles Martel.
2. Childebrand II, grandson of Childebrand I.
3. Childebrand III, son of Nibelung II and Bertha dau of Theodoric I.

This connection of Charlemagne with Jewish descendants of King David through the family of Eudes (Judah) the son of Ahunai of the Holy Land (Hernaut de Beauland) is a rather recent development in the field of genealogy, and had its first recognition in the work of Arthur Zuckerman in 1972 entitled "A Jewish Fiefdom in Feudal France". Theodoric was seen by Zuckerman as a Davidic heir. The more recent, controversial book "Holy Blood, Holy Grail" gained wide audience in the Tom Hanks movie "The Da Vinci Code". It and the book deal with an idea that Jesus of Nazareth and Mary Magdalene of the Bible have a child born after Jesus is crucified and that the lineage is continued by being a closely guarded secret.

Athol makes a connection between a very significant number of figures of historical importance and people of Jewish faith, with the further insight that some who had been Jewish in fact harboured secret Christian religious sentiment, with some also later becoming officially Christian, then continuing to faithfully practise as Jews in secret. Judah Zakkai is the son of Hernaut de Beauland who attains credibility as Eudes the warrior general of Charles Martel, marrying two of his daughters to the sons of Charles Martel. Pepin son of Charles married Judith (Bertrude) known also as Bertha with the "Big Feet", they later becoming the parents of Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. Athol explains that at the time of King Dagobert in 630 all unbaptized Jews were ordered to leave Frankish lands, a situation which caused many Jews living near the Spanish border to transfer back and forth depending on the current administrative ruling. Athol Bloomer writes:

"Later, anti-Jewish lower-class churchmen hid the Jewish influence in Merovingian and Carolingian society and slandered many of the Jewish figures, such as the great Jewish Queens Brunhilde and Fredegonde..."

St. William of Gellone married his Jewish cousin Guibor (also called Orable) the daughter of his Jewish uncle Guibelin of Narbonne and his wife Rolande of Hesbaye. Guibor became a Catholic with her husband later in life. Their son Judah remained an observant Jew and returned to Babylon where his son David became the Babylonian Exilarch. William of Gellone II's son Gerard of Auvergne married the Princess Hildegard daughter of the Emperor Lewis the Pious and his Jewish wife Ermengarde of Hesbaye and Narbonne. Ermengarde was the daughter of Guibelin of Narbonne and his wife Rolande of Hesbaye."
(Athol Bloomer, Carolingian Frankish Hebrew Catholic Dynasty)

The Catholic St. William of Gellone is according to Athol Bloomer a grandson of Makhir Todros ben Judah Zakkai, the Jewish King of Septimania appointed by Charlemagne in 768 as Jewish Exilarch (Makhir Todros is Makhir Theodoric I). St. William is the son of Nehemiah ha Makiri, who is also known as Theodoric. *Carolingian Frankish Hebrew Catholic Dynasty* continues:

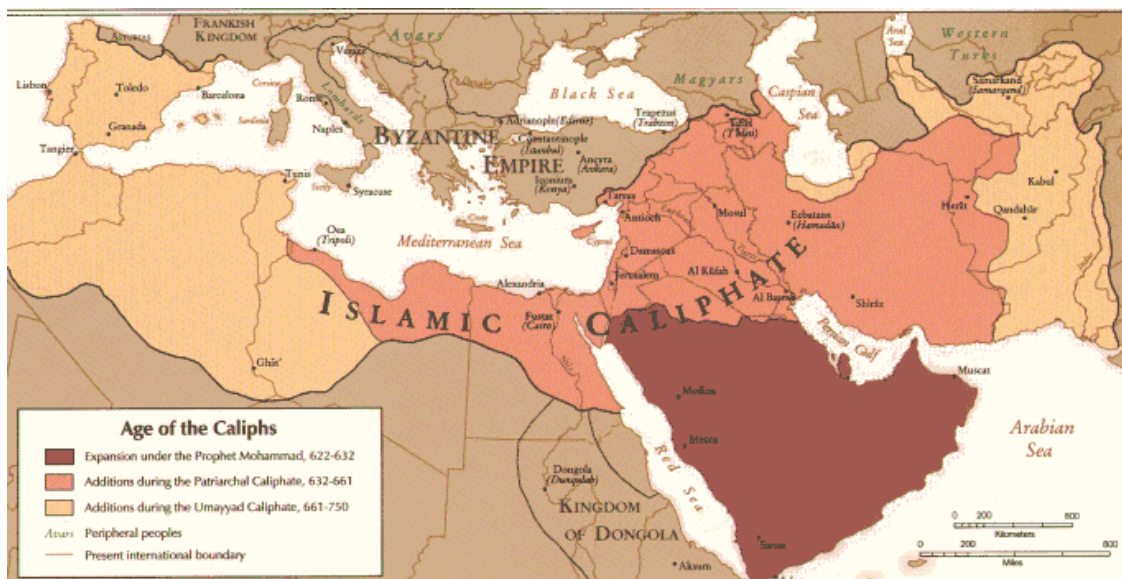
"The second Guillaume (William) de Gellone [Isaac Kalonymus] b. 750 was the father of Gerard (Gershom) of Auvergne the brother of Warin (Aaron) of Macon. Gerard was the father of Ramnulf (Ranalf) I Duke of Aquitaine. This second William of Gellone was the Catholic saint whereas the other William of Gellone his uncle was the Jewish leader and Nasi of Septimanian Jewry. St. William of Gellone's descendants were mainly Hebrew Catholics who intermarried with their relatives including members of the observant Jewish branch."(Brackets above as per original)

St. William of Gellone is the hero of the *Chanson de Guillaume*, which is a *chanson de geste*, known in English as "song of heroes". *Chanson de Guillaume* is but one of a series of works of its kind sung before the time of the first troubadours who had an origin in southern France.

The first William of Gellone is the son of Makhir Theodoric Count of Autun and Aude (or Aldana) the daughter of Charles Martel, as it is generally accepted that William supervised a young Louis the Pious in the court of Charlemagne in 790, having just then been named Count of Toulouse. Theodoric is the above-mentioned Makhir Theodoric I, also known as Count of Autun and Toulouse, Jewish King of Septimania, 'Nasi' or Prince of Narbonne, Thierry, Machir, as well as by a number of other names and titles as befit the Duke of Narbonne and an uncle of Charlemagne. Use of various names and titles is as true of royalty today as it ever was. It should be noted however that Davidic royalty has always been perceived as a most desirable lineage among European noble houses, and the Machir family was no exception in the many privileges which were granted them over a number of centuries in France. The story of how Makhir (Machir) first came to Narbonne has the status today of legend.

The legend which was preserved by Abraham ibn Daud was that *Then King Charles sent to the King of Baghdad [Caliph] requesting that he dispatch one of his Jews of the seed of royalty of the House of David. He hearkened and sent him one from there, a magnate and sage, Rabbi Makhir by name. (Jewish Encyclopedia)* This has been interpreted by many as meaning Charlemagne as he was the only 'King' Charles of that

era, but it has been revised by Athol Bloomer to mean Charles Martel, who served as Mayor of the Palace in his time while king of the Franks in all but official title. This revision repositions Machir in history slightly while allowing the introduction of some further details.



The Eudes who served as Duke to Charles Martel at the siege of Narbonne prior to a Franks' defeat of the Muslims in 739 left in 735 in order to return to Babylon and take his post as Babylonian Exilarch Judah Zakkai. He married his own son Machir to Alda the daughter of Charles Martel (The Hammer). The later siege of Narbonne in the days of Pepin the father of Charlemagne occurred as a result of the Muslim recapture of the city and ended in 759 with Makhir's appointment over one third of the city. The "Cortada Regis Judæorum" was the Makhirs' family dwelling in Narbonne, meaning Court of the King of the Jews (Jewish Encyclopedia, quoting Saige, "Hist. des Juifs du Languedoc," p. 44).

Charlemagne's mother was the sister of Theodoric Makhir. Incredibly, Charlemagne's Jewish name was David Kalonymus. By this do we end a cycle of genocide of family names which have been wrongfully erased from history. May we recognize with regard to many families a need for the rewriting of portions of genealogical history, noting particularly the Dark Age from 1500 BCE until now.

The four sons of Machir Todros the son of Judah Zakkai were:

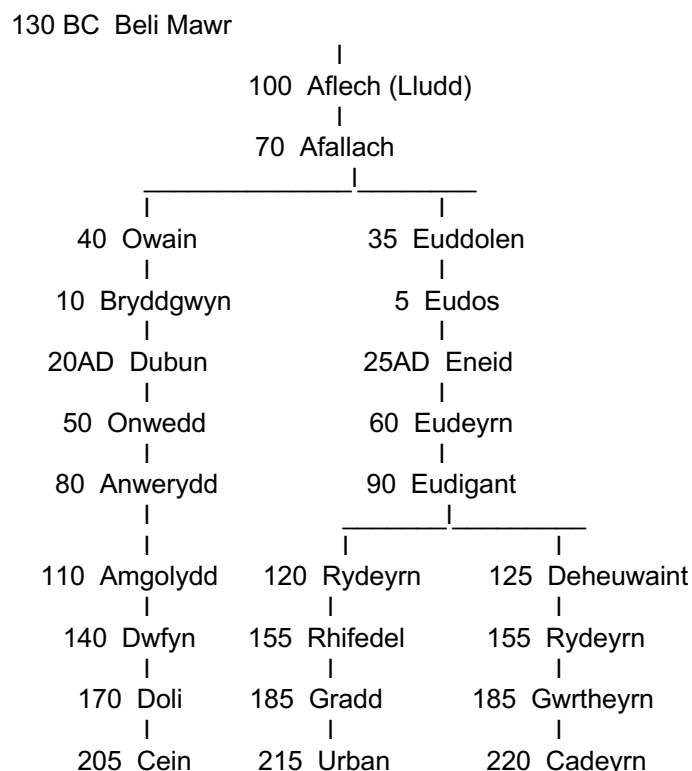
- a. Menachem (Hernaut de Gironde, Harald Hildetand)
- b. Nehemiah (Theodoric II/Theuderic of Ripaurien and Saxony, Aymer le Chetif)
- c. Nathan Kalonymus (William of Orange/Guillaume de Gellone, William of Septimania)
- d. Yakar (Guibelin/ Gui Alberic of Narbonne)

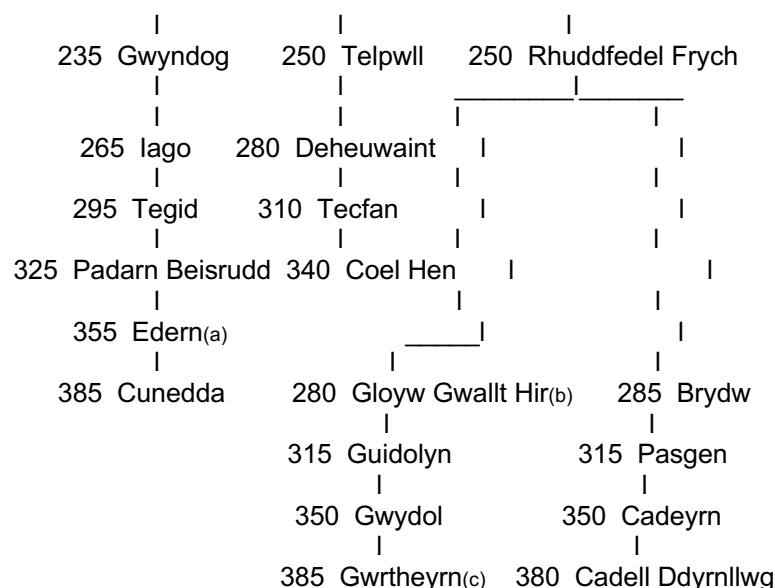
Theodoric, Roderick, Rurik, and Roric are versions of the same name.

Royal Dynasty of Gwynedd and Royal House of Troy: A number of the Welsh royal families trace their ancestry to the man called Beli Mawr, whose pedigrees make him descend from the legendary Brutus of Troy.[1] We doubt his birth-name was Beli (BAY-lee), this being one of the major Celtic gods, the God of the Sun. But a real man of some name spawned the ensuing families, so we shall call him Beli Mawr for lack of sources citing his birth name. He should not be confused with the fictional Beli and wife, Don, found in Welsh mythology[2].

The earliest extant pedigree contains what we believe to be a later copyist's gloss which attempts to describe his son Aflech as "who was son of Beli Mawr and Anna, she said to be a cousin of Virgin Mary mother of our Lord Jesus Christ"[3]. Not only was the era of Beli Mawr 100 years too early for such a wife, there appear to be at least two (incorrect) reasons why some early writers thought the ensuing family was related to the Virgin Mary. In some very early texts, his name was abbreviated "B.M." which was wrongly thought to mean "Beata Maria", the blessed Mary. But more likely, his name was simply confused with the Biblical man, Heli, who is cited as the husband of Anna and father of Mary[4]. Geoffrey of Monmouth also referred to Beli Mawr as "Heli".

In an earlier paper[5], we reproduced the pedigree which contains the 700 years of links from Beli Mawr back to the legendary Brutus, and we shall not dwell here on its authenticity. Rather we shall present the pedigrees of the major families which claim descent from him. The very early names are spelled several ways in the various sources; the orthography we use is our modern equivalents:





(a) One of the earliest man in the extended family whose wife is known; he married a daughter of Coel Hen, a lady we date c. 370

(b) No sources cite the ancestry of Gloyw. See note (c) for our attaching him to this family

(c) It is his position in the family timeline, and the fact that the only other man known to bear this name occurs in the pedigree of Cadell Ddyrnllwg, which makes our conjecture a reasonable guess. He also chose the names of ancestors of Cadell for his sons' names. This man was known to history as Vortigern.

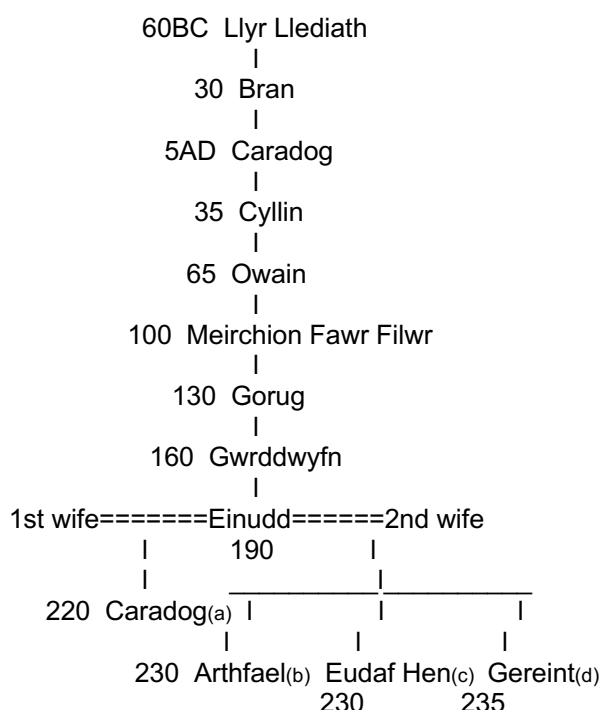
You may have noted that we did not include another family said to have descended from Beli Mawr: the senior line which ruled the Catuvellauni tribe during the invasions of both Julius Caesar and Claudius. That branch became extinct in the male line early in the second century AD and was never involved with Welsh genealogies. It included Tecfan (Taciovanus), Cynfelyn (Cunobelinus) and Caradog (Caraticus), men familiar from Roman histories. The Welsh trace their ancestry to a younger son of Lludd called Afallach, a man who relocated to another part of the isle of Britain probably by marrying a princess from another tribe.

It is not known where the early men in our chart made their homes. But by the time Rome left Britain in the early 5th century, two branches were seated in the far north (Cunedda and Coel Hen) and two in what is now Powys (Gwrtheyrn aka Vortigern and Cadell). Cunedda relocated to Gwynedd where his family had intermarried with men descended from Llyr Llediath and he was the founder of the First Royal Dynasty of Gwynedd. Men descended from Coel Hen were called "The Men of The North"[6] and they did not migrate to Wales until the Saxons forced them from their lands in the 7th century. A man of that line founded the Second Royal Dynasty of Gwynedd in the 9th century[7]. We think a double marriage united the two Powys families in the 5th century[8]; the First Powys Dynasty was descended from Cadell Ddyrnllwg, while the Second Powys Dynasty descended from Cassanauth Wledig, a man we believe was a grandson of Gwrtheyrn (Vortigern).

In the first century AD, the portion of Wales west and south of the territory later called Powys was ruled by descendants of Llyr Llediath. He is another man of unknown birth name, simply known to us as "the man of the seas who spoke with a foreign

accent". We suspect he was a Menapii sea trader who spoke Goidelic Celt. His son is called Bran, but both he and his father were simply equated to Celtic gods of those names. It was Caradog ap Bran who was defeated by the Romans in 51AD and taken to Rome as a prisoner. By the time Rome left Britain early in the 5th century, this family held virtually all the coastal lands circling Wales on three sides. Thereafter, it intermarried with the descendants of Cunedda and, by the 7th century, ruled only the southeast part of Wales.

The families which claim descent from him, however, can present chronologically stable pedigrees:



(a) King of Demetae, the westernmost point in Britain both north and south of the Bristol Channel. Geoffrey of Monmouth calls him Duke of Cornwall and advisor to Eudaf Hen. Probably the father of usurping Emperor Carausius

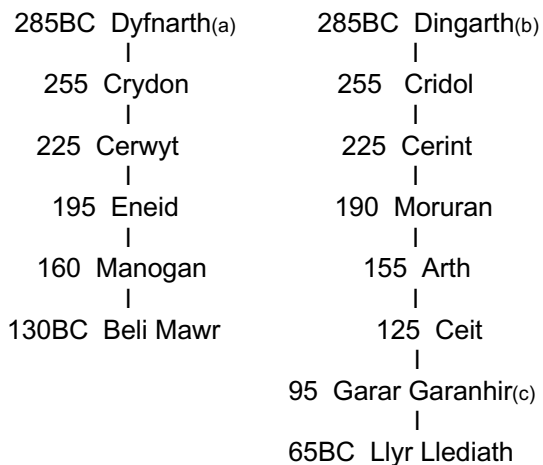
(b) Ancestor of the Gwent Dynasty which included Meurig ap Tewdrig and Morgan ap Athrwys

(c) King of Cernyw in north Wales and father of Elen; his great-granddaughter, Stradwel, was the grandmother of Cunedda whose descendants ruled Gwynedd until the early 800's

(d) King of Llydaw in north Wales; his son Cynan Meriadog is said to have taken an army to Gaul under Emperor Maximianus Herculus and received lands in Brittany which he named after his lands in Wales

The early traditions claim that Llyr Llediath had another son, Manawydan, from whom the Isle of Man took its name. But these stories also say that Bran ap Llyr Llediath was seated at Harlech in Arddudwy. If Llyr had been raised on the Isle of Man before relocating to Arddudwy in Gwynedd, his Manx Goidelic speech would have been intelligible to the men in his new home but different enough from their Brythonic Celt to call it a "foreign accent".

It is possible to suggest that Llyr Llediath may have shared common ancestors with Beli Mawr. Note the similarity of names found in the 3rd century BC ancestors claimed for both men:



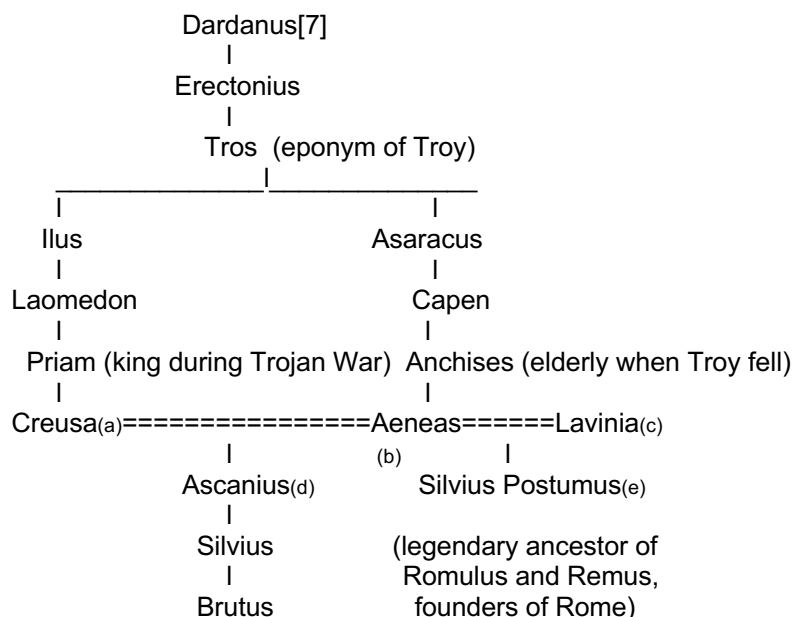
(a) His pedigrees in *Historia Gruffudd vab Cynan* and *ABT 1(a)* continue "ap Prydein ap Aedd Mawr and extend back to Brutus of Troy

(b) His pedigrees in *Bonedd yr Arwyr* and *Brenhinllwyth Morganwc* continue "ap Annun ap Albanus/Lainus" and connect with Brutus

(c) He is cited as "Garar ap Gerein Hir" and "Barar ap Ceri Hir"; since the nickname "Garanhir" occurs elsewhere (denoting "long thin legs like a crane"), and since Llyr Llediath occurs only 2 generations later than Beli Mawr, we posit that Garar's birthname may be incorrectly separated from his nickname with an "ap"

835	BC Brutus
805	Locrinus
775	Madog
740	Membyr
710	Efrog
680	Brutus darian las (green shield)
645	Llywelyt
615	Rhun baladr bras (broad shaft)
585	Bleidud
550	Llyr
520	Reagan (daughter)
505	Cunedda
475	Rhiwallon
445	Gorwst
415	Seriol
380	Antonius
350	Aedd Mawr
320	Prydein
285	Dyfnarth
255	Crydon
225	Cerwyt
190	Eneid
160	Manogan
130	BC Beli Mawr

According to Ninnius, Homer, Virgil and other early writers, the Trojan family was related in this manner:



While no contemporary sources date the fall of Troy, most scholars accept the 1184BC dating offered by Eratosthenes in the 3rd century BC. But others have suggested dates considerably earlier than that even though men prior to Eratosthenes believed it occurred as late as 940BC. However, all guesses were by Greeks who believed it was a part of their history and had an interest in claiming the Greek civilization was older than some of their rival nations.

For their part, the Roman historians claim their Romulus was born in 771BC. Counting backwards with the pedigree they fashioned for him, Aeneas would occur c. 1225BC and fit well with the Eratosthenes estimate. There remains some suspicion, however, that the number of links claimed between Aeneas and Romulus was tailored to fit with a 1184BC date for the fall of Troy. One can see the uncertainties in the following example:

Roman historians say the mother of Romulus and Remus was Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor. And that the king selected to succeed Romulus at his death was an unrelated man named Numa Pompilius. But one of the pedigrees cited by Ninnius says Numa Pompilius was a younger son of Ascanius (son of Aeneas) and the father of Rhea Silvia. Ninnius says that lady was the mother of Alanus, whose son was Hessitio, the latter being the father of a second man named Brutus.

Ninnius did not offer an opinion as to which of the two men named Brutus was the founder of Britain; his purpose was simply to present two alternate pedigrees of a Trojan named Brutus which were extant when he wrote. It was the later Geoffrey of Monmouth who chose Brutus ap Silvius as Britain's founder even though he confused that Silvius son of Ascanius with the Silvius who was half-brother to Ascanius.

NOTES:

- [1] Mentioned briefly in Homer's Iliad c. 800BC, he was the main character in Virgil's Aeneid written in the 1st century BC. Homer's two poems were written from the viewpoint of the men who attacked Troy, notably Odysseus and Achilles.
- [2] Roman historians Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassensis, writing in the era of Caesar Augustus, make Romulus "the 15th generation from Aeneas" descended from his son Silvius by an Italian princess.
- [3] Scholars have for years chided the geography of Homer as nonsense, but only because it is inconsistent with siting Troy in Asia Minor. Wilkins posits that all the Homer placenames were in Western Europe in his era; that descendants of the Trojan War later migrated to Greece and renamed various islands and cities around the Aegean Sea after places in their former homeland to perpetuate the glorious memory of their epic victory over Troy. After several centuries passed, the Greeks came to believe it was a part of their local history.
- [4] These include Coel Hen, Urien Rheged, Llywarch Hen, Cunedda, Vortigern and the later kings Rhodri Mawr, Gruffudd ap Cynan, Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and Elystan Glodrydd
- [5] Detailed charts of all the many families descended from Beli Mawr are consistent with this dating of his birth.
- [6] We present the pedigrees found in Historia Gruffudd ap Cynan and ABT 1a, rejecting that given by Geoffrey of Monmouth which inserts some 37 more generations
- [7] The extant pedigree material takes the legendary Trojan family, whom the ancient Romans deduced from the god Jupiter, and merges it with biblical history by making Dardanus "ap Elisha ap Javan ap Japeth ap Noah". One assumes this completely anachronistic connection was to satisfy Christian needs many centuries later.

(a) Virgil relates her death as Aeneas carried his aged father from Troy. It was one of her brothers, Paris, who had taken Helen from Sparta to Troy even though she was married to the brother of Agememnon...the king who assembled the armies (traditionally called Greeks) to attack Troy

(b) The member of the Trojan royal family who fled when Troy fell, eventually settling in Italy where he remarried

(c) The Italian princess who married Aeneas 3 years before his death

(d) The first son of Aeneas who was but a child when Troy fell, and who became king of Alba Longa in Italy after his father's death

(e) About 15 years younger than his half-brother, he is said to have been born after Aeneas died. He was named king of Alba Longa after the death of Ascanius since the son of Ascanius was yet a child.

NOTES:

- [1] Nennius 10 & 18; ABT 1a; Historia Gruffudd vab Cynan
- [2] Characters found in the Mabinogion, Don is called the wife of Beli. One of the many anachronisms which abound in those tales has the daughter of Beli and Don marrying Llyr Llediath. If the historic Beli Mawr ever met Llyr Llediath, it was when Beli was an old man and Llyr a baby, but there is no reason to assume the two families were more than rulers of widely separated tribes
- [3] Harleian Ms 3859, 1
- [4] Luke 3:23 makes Heli the son of Matthat and father of Joseph, but it deliberately omits females. Most believe Matthat was the father of Anna who married Heli and this couple were the parents of Virgin Mary who was betrothed to Joseph
- [6] The Welsh called these men "Gwyr y Gogledd"
- [7] Merfyn Frych ap Gwriad, who descended from Coel Hen through Llywarch Hen
- [9] Bonedd yr Arwyr 33; Brenhinllwyth Morganwc from Pen. 178, 10

The Royal House of Troy: King Priam was the last ancient King of Troy before the Trojan War. It is said that King Priam had as many as 50 children, but the most commonly known are by his first wife Princess Arisbe of Percote, Aesacus the Seerer and by his second wife Princess Hecuba of Phrygia, Hector, Paris, Cassandra, Helenus, Deiphobus. Helenus was the only son of King Priam to survive the Trojan War, and Hecuba, along with all of King Priam's daughters were enslaved by the Greek Kings.

Ilus of Troy (founder of the Hellenic city of Troy)

Laomendon

Priamos (commonly known as Priam)

Helenus

Genger

Franco

Esdron
Gelio
Basabiliano
Plaserio I
Plesron
Eliaor
Gaberiano
Pleserio II
Atenor I
Priam I
Helenus II
Plesron
Basabiliano
Alexandre
Priam II
Getmalr
Almadien
Diluglic
Helenus III
Pleserio III
Duluglio
Marcomir
Priam III
Artenor King of Cimmerians
Ephraim
Marcomir
Atenor II
Priam IV
Helenus IV
Diocles
Diocles
Clodomir
Nicanor
Marcomir II
Clodius
Atenor III
Clodomir II
Merodochus
Cassander of Sicambria
Antharius of Sicambria

Francus King of West Franks
Clodius II King of Franks
Marcomir III King of Franks
Clodomir III King of Franks
Atenor IV King of Franks
Richemer King of Franks
Odomir IV King of Franks
Marcomir IV King of Franks
Clodomir IV King of Franks
Faraber King of Franks
Sunno King of Franks
Hilderic King of Franks
Bartherus King of Franks
Clodius III King of Franks
Walter King of Franks
Dagobert King of Franks
Genebald King of Franks
Dagobert II King of Franks
Clodius IV King of Franks
Marcomir V King of Franks
Pharamond King of Franks
Clodius of Cologne
Childebert of Cologne
Sigebert of Cologne
Cloderic of Cologne
Munderic of Vitry-En-Perthois
St. Gondolfus
Bodegeisel
St. Arnulf
Ansgise
Pepin of Heristal
Charles Martel
Pepin of France
Charlemagne of France
Louis I of France
Lothair I of Italy
Ermengarde of Lorraine

Gaius Octavius Augustus Caesar one of the men who gave rise to European kings.

Descendants of Gaius Octavius Augustus Caesar

Gaius Octavius Augustus Caesar †
& Livia (Livia) Drusilla †30



Julia Augusta Caesonia The Elder Caesaris filia †
& Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa †

Annia Aurelia Roman Empire 147-183
& Lucius Verus 130-169

X Living
& X Living

Aurelia Vera 158-
& Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus †54 & X Living

X Living
& X Living

Commodus Pompeianus ca 175-209
& Mariana Minor †

X Living
& X Living

Aurelia Pompeiana †
& Emperor Commodus Crispus Of Rome 161-192

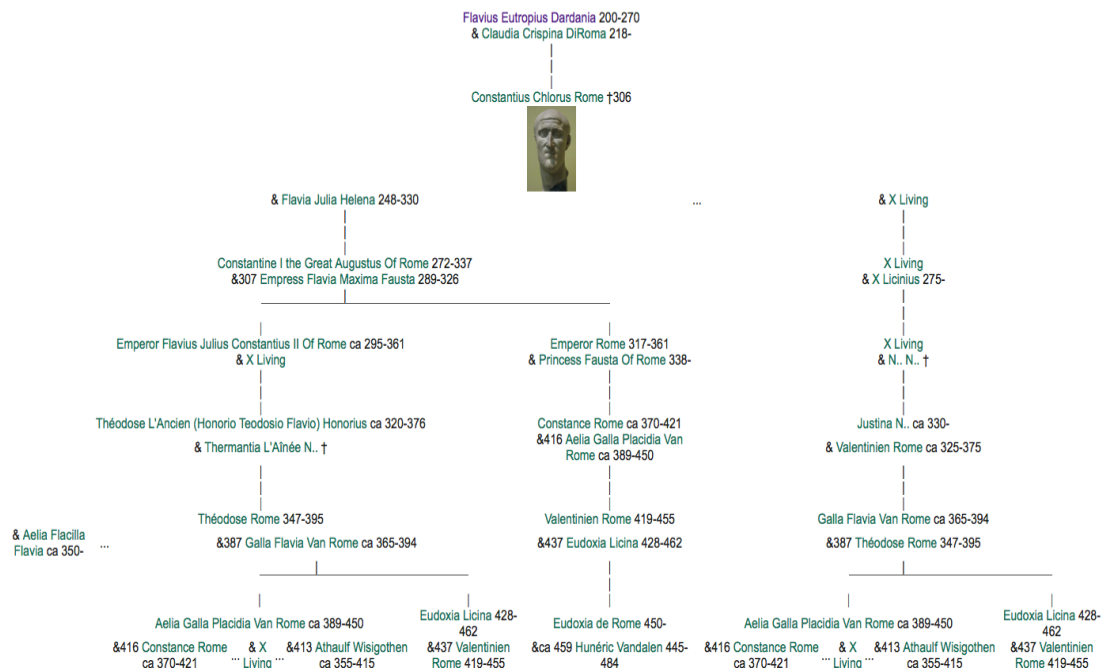
X Living
& X Living

Claudia Crispina DiRoma 218-
& Flavius Eutropius Dardania 200-270 ... & ??

X Living
& X Living

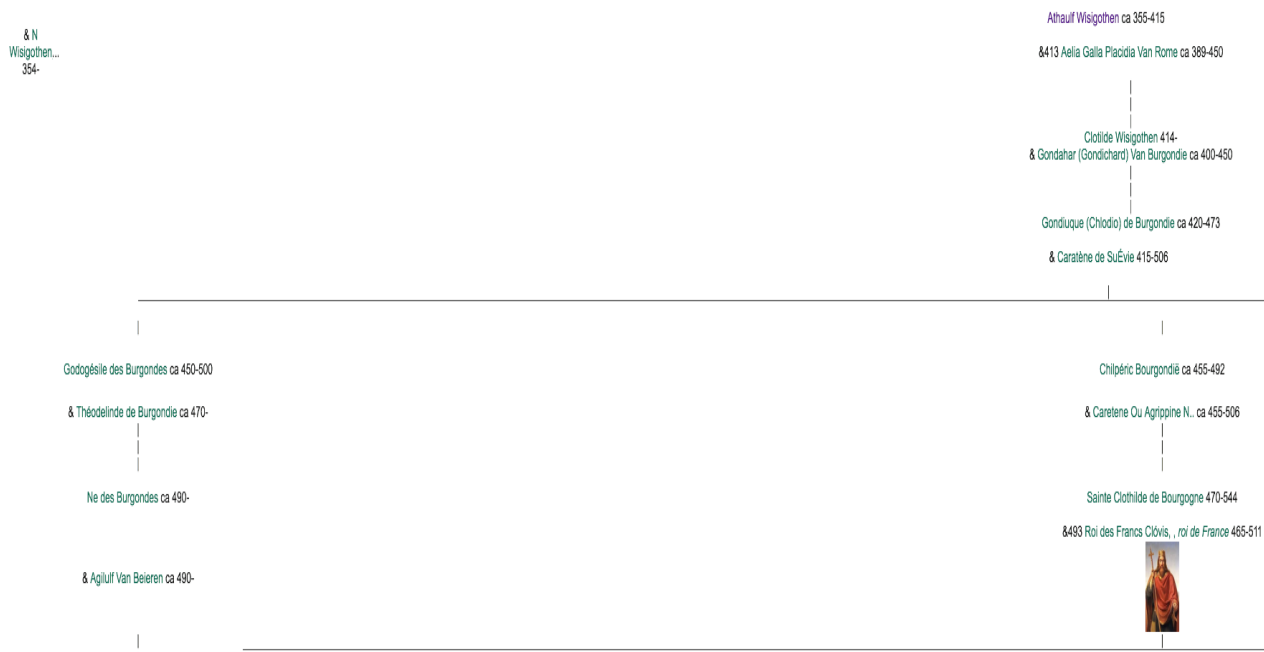
Descendants of Flavius Eutropius Dardania

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Descendants of Athaulf Wisigothen

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Sainte Clothilde de Bourgogne 470-544
8493 Roi des Francs Clóvis, , roi de France 465-511



8536 Haregonde (Radegonde) Von Thüringen ca 510-

Chilpéric 1^{er} (Mérovingiens) 536-584

8568 Frédégonde d' ARDENNES ca 545-597

Clothaire II "Le Jeune" [Merovingen] de Neustrie 584-628

8604 Bénétrude de Bourgondie 590-618

Dagobert Neustrie 602-606-639



& Regintrude N. ca 595-

& ca 630 Ragnetrude
N. ca 610-

8626 Gometrude
N. ca 605-

& Ulfgonde
N. ca 618-

& Gisèle de Gascogne
ca 610-

& Lydéric I "Le
Buc" Van
Vlaanderen ca
625-676

Regintrude (Gleisnod Glesonthe) de Wormgau ca 620-

Sigisbert III "de
Heilige" Van Austrasie
629-656

Boggis d' Anjou ca 630-
688

Antoine "de
Stoutmoedige"
de Harlebecque
↑

8555 Waldrade
de
LOMBARDIE
ca 535-

& X Amégonde †

8567 Galswinthe
N. ca 535-568

8564 X Frédégonde †

Clothaire Mérovingien, , roi de France 584-629

& Berthe ?
↑ ...

& Berthe ? †

Mérovée
Mérovingien
600-604

Dagobert 1^{er} (Mérovingiens) 604-639

& Ragnetrude ? †

& X Nanthilde
610-642

& Ragnetrude
? † ...

& ca 630 Nanthilde ?

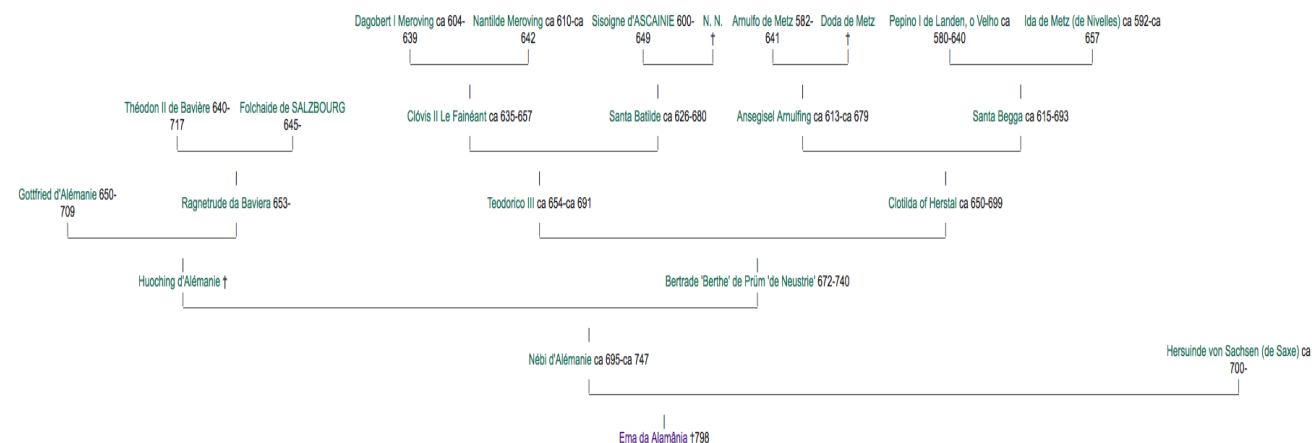
Sigebert Mérovingien ca
630-656

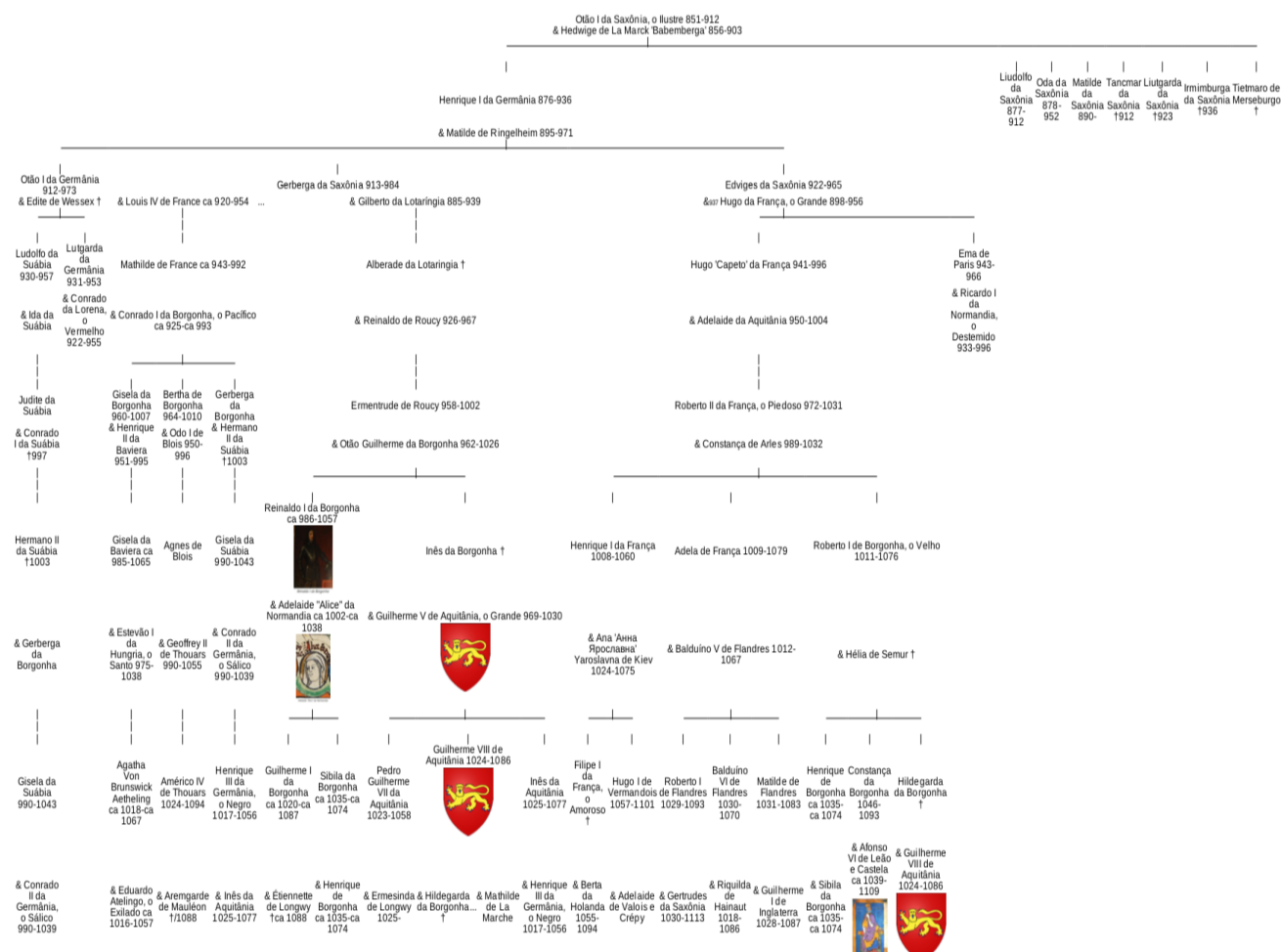
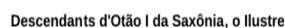
Regintrud
(Mérovingiens)
630-

Clovis Mérovingien, , roi de France ca 633-657

Ascendants d'Ema da Alamânia

PDF (grand format)





The First King of Portugal: Alfonso Henriques' Davidic Descent



In antiquity, during the epoch delineated by the scriptures, kings were consecrated with sacred oils, symbolising their divine right to ascend the throne. Notably, the first king of Israel, Saul, was anointed in this manner by the prophet Samuel, as was his illustrious successor, King David. Following the catastrophic destruction of Jerusalem's Second Temple by the Roman Emperor Titus, the Kingdom of Israel witnessed the cessation of its monarchical lineage. Scriptural texts prophesy that, upon the restoration of the Kingdom, a scion of the House of David shall ascend the throne. In a remarkable turn of events, Rabbi Yohanan ben-Zacai escaped Jerusalem shortly before its destruction, and with Roman acquiescence, established the Sanhedrin in Yavneh.

There emerged an unequivocal declaration of Yohanan ben-Zacai's Davidic lineage. Whether or not this assertion can be verified, it bolstered his spiritual authority among the people. Subsequently, the Davidic lineage was perpetuated among the Jewish academies of Babylon, where its leaders, as presumed descendants of David, adopted the title of

"Nassi", or Prince. This led to the declaration that Jesus of Nazareth, hailed as the Messiah by his followers, was of Davidic descent through his foster father, Joseph. Astoundingly, European dynasties, cognizant of the divine and revered status associated with Davidic lineage, began to claim their descent from King David.

Charles Martel, a progenitor of the Carolingian dynasty, embarked on a masterful diplomatic endeavor. The eminent historian, Abraham Ibn-Daud, himself of Davidic lineage, chronicled Charles Martel's missive to the Caliph of Baghdad, soliciting a Jew of royal Davidic blood. The Caliph dispatched Makir, a sage and magnate from Babylon. Charles Martel's triumphant victory at the Battle of Tours in 721 heralded the decline of Arab dominion in Europe. He subsequently established a Jewish principality under Makir, who was also conferred the title of Nassi. Remarkably, Charles Martel orchestrated the marriage of Makir to his daughter, Alda. Through this alliance, the seeds of Davidic royalty were firmly sown into the Carolingian lineage.

Their progeny, William, known as William of Gellone, heralded a line that eventually converged with the Portuguese monarchy. Count Henry, one of the forebears of the Portuguese monarchy, was also connected to the Carolingian line, through intricate yet impeccably documented genealogical links. Consequently, the lineage of the Portuguese monarchy can be traced back to William of Gellone, who was a product of the convergence between the Carolingian dynasty and the Davidic lineage.

In conclusion, there is a substantial historical and genealogical basis to affirm that the Kings of Portugal were, in fact, descendants of King David. The meticulously preserved lineages and historical documentation underscore the veracity of this remarkable connection.

Archaeogenetics

The ancestry of Thiago I of Normandy has been meticulously scrutinised by genealogists and historians specialising in the field, utilising a vast array of sources, such as genealogical books, birth and death certificates. Modern advancements in gene technology have allowed for an additional, more precise verification of this genealogical data through a DNA sample provided by Thiago I of Normandy himself.

Autosomal DNA, a term prevalent in genetic genealogy, refers to the DNA inherited from autosomal chromosomes, with humans having 22 pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes. The Y-DNA test, in particular, explores a man's patrilineal ancestry since the Y chromosome passes from father to son with minimal changes, much like the patrilineal surname.

The innovative feature of Haplogroup Analytics aggregates the known haplogroups of all matching ancient samples, which presents an estimation of one's ancient family tree. It's particularly effective in depicting male lineage where matching males contribute to a Y-DNA haplogroup. The results often indicate known haplogroups of an individual.

Utilising archaeogenetic techniques along with potent admixture algorithms provides an accurate comparison of any individual with a wide variety of Ancient DNA samples.

Through data triangulation and clustering, one can be categorised and compared with ancestors even if they lived thousands of years apart.

Samples of high-quality DNA are retrieved from archaeological sites, scanned, and aligned with the human genome. These processed ancient DNA samples are accessible to the public on various online academic databases. For instance, the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) provides raw SRA files.

Esteemed Professor George Church[56], a pioneering figure in the field of archaeogenetics, is a leading authority in this cutting-edge technology. His instrumental work in the development of DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies has earned him numerous accolades and recognition.

Archaeogenetic tests have indicated that the French monarch, Henri IV, of the House of Bourbon, is a distant grandfather to Thiago I of Normandy via the paternal line. In 2010, a team led by Philippe Charlier confirmed the authenticity of Henri IV's remains through anthropological, paleopathological, radiological and forensic techniques[57]. Additionally, archaeogenetic testing has identified King Bela III of the Arpad Dynasty and The Griffin Warrior of the Palace of Nestor as distant ancestors.

Following the confirmation of Henri IV's remains, his head was laid to rest in the Basilica of Saint-Denis after a national funeral in 2011. Subsequently, a facial reconstruction of the king was publicly unveiled in 2013.

In essence, understanding one's roots is an integral part of the journey to self-discovery. Exploring one's lineage not only connects us with the past, but it also provides an understanding of our identities in the broader context of human history. DNA technology has proven to be a revolutionary tool in these investigations, allowing individuals to trace back their lineage to historical figures and ancient civilisations. The story of Thiago I of Normandy is one such example, and it is not an isolated case. Across the globe, many are employing archaeogenetic methods to unravel their own genealogical mysteries.

In the process of archaeogenetic investigations, meticulous care is taken in the retrieval and analysis of ancient DNA samples. The nature of the sample - often old and degraded - requires a stringent process of extraction and sequencing. For instance, the ancient DNA lab protocols often necessitate multiple extractions to ensure a representative sequence. As a rule, the potential for contamination is always considered, and steps are taken to mitigate such risks.

Once sequenced, the DNA data undergoes comprehensive analysis using bioinformatics tools and databases. This allows researchers to piece together genetic connections between individuals separated by vast time scales, in turn revealing intricate familial connections. This methodology has been applied in a range of contexts, from investigating the familial connections of historical figures to helping individuals trace their own ancestry.

Academic databases like the NCBI, where raw sequence read archive (SRA) files are available, play a vital role in making ancient DNA data accessible to researchers and the general public alike. This open access to data facilitates a multitude of independent investigations and ensures transparency in the research process.

As the field continues to develop, future advancements in archaeogenetics promise to bring greater depth to our understanding of human ancestry. The increasing precision and affordability of DNA sequencing technologies will likely continue to democratise access to this type of analysis, making the rich tapestry of human history ever more tangible and accessible.

In conclusion, archaeogenetics is a dynamic and ever-evolving field, marrying the study of history with the latest advances in genetic science. As our knowledge and technology continue to improve, so too does our understanding of our place in the story of human evolution and history. The quest to discover our lineage is indeed a quest to understand our identity, for in knowing where we come from, we can better understand who we are.

As more individuals pursue the path of personal genealogical investigation through archaeogenetics, it is inevitable that our collective understanding of human history will become more enriched. Each individual's lineage is a thread woven into the tapestry of humanity's story. In tracing these threads, we can discern patterns and connections that enlighten our understanding of our shared heritage and our interconnectedness.

The work of pioneers such as George Church is instrumental in the development and advancement of archaeogenetics. As technologies continue to evolve, the nuances of our genetic past are becoming increasingly accessible. The potential of these discoveries reaches beyond mere academic interest. They have the capacity to alter our perceptions of identity and belonging, challenging long-held notions and providing a more nuanced understanding of our shared human heritage.

The story of Thiago I of Normandy, his genealogical connection to Henri IV, King Louis XVI, King Bela III Arpad Dynasty and the broader network of historical figures is a testament to the power of archaeogenetics. It reveals a genetic lineage that transcends national borders and millennia, bridging the present with a distant past that once seemed beyond our grasp.

Relic French King Louis XVI

† LXVI (1793 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: N1b

Y-DNA Haplogroup: G2a (P15/PF3112)

Christopher Corvinus Hunyadi Dynasty

† CKM (1506 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: T2c1+146

Y-DNA Haplogroup: E1b1b1a1b1a6a1c (BY4281/PH1173)

Crusader Knight Tuscan / Lebanon

† SI-41 (1250 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: V40a

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1a2a (BY127)

Crusader Knight Tuscan / Lebanon

† SI-53 (1250 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: T2w

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b (CTS300/DF63/S522)

Crusader Knight French / Lebanon

† SI-40 (1250 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: U5a1g

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1 (P310/PF6546/S129)

King Bela III Arpad Dynasty

† BelaIII (1196 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: H1b

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1a1a1b2a2a1 (SUR1)

Post Viking Age Hedeby Schleswig Rathausmarkt Southern Jutland

† SWG015 (1105 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: V+16298

Y-DNA Haplogroup: I1a2a1a1d1a (CTS743/S2109)

King Ladislaus I Hungary

† SZTL (1095 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: T2

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1a1a1b2a2a1 (SUR1)

Viking St. Brice Massacre Oxford

† VK146 (1002 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: J1c3e1

Y-DNA Haplogroup: I1a2a1a1d1a1a (BY224/Y5181)

Viking Settler Brattahlid Farm Greenland

† VK193 (990 AD) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: U3a1

Carolingian Settlement Barcelona

† I7672 (790 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: T2h

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 (CTS4716)

Carolingian Settlement Barcelona

† I7676 (790 AD) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: U5a1c

Hungary Elite Avar Kiskoros-Vaghohid

† KVper3450_GE (690 AD) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: J1c8

Elite Female Grave Hassleben Thuringia Germany

† R11867 (450 AD) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: N1b1

Late Roman Era Klosterneuburg Lower Austria

† R10654 (407 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: V1

Y-DNA Haplogroup: G-FGC5185

Imperial Rome Centocelle

† R47 (282 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: J1c1c

Y-DNA Haplogroup: G2a2b1b1a1b (FGC41451)

Celtic Briton Gladiator York

† 6DRIF-22 (250 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: H

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1a2b (L343)

Roman Citizen Pompeii Vesuvius Victim Casa del Fabbro

† f1R (79 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: HV0a

Y-DNA Haplogroup: A1b1b2b (L411/PF11)

Ancient Dorian Halikarnassos Aegean Coast

† I3308 (177 BC) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: C5b

Imperial Rome Isola Sacra Ostia Antica Port

† R11109 (200 AD) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: X2m

Y-DNA Haplogroup: J2a1a1a2b2a2b3a2 (Z489)

Elite Charioteer Briton Pocklington Yorkshire England

† I5511 (225 BC) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: J1c9

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1a2c1 (A228)

Scythian Nobility Ukraine

† scy011 (235 BC) ♀

mtDNA Haplogroup: L3

Griffin Warrior Elite Palace of Nestor Pylos Ancient Greece

† I13519_d (1440 BC) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: ?

Y-DNA Haplogroup: F (M89/PF2746)

Boscombe Bowmen Amesbury

† I2416-BB (2300 BC) ♂

mtDNA Haplogroup: K1b1a1

Y-DNA Haplogroup: R1b1a1b1a1 (P310/PF6546/S129)

Beyond individual stories, the broader implications of these discoveries on societal understandings of history and identity are profound. By elucidating the genetic connections that bind us to our ancestors, we begin to perceive a more interconnected, interdependent narrative of human history. This narrative disrupts conventional understandings of history as a series of separate, distinct national or cultural narratives, and encourages a recognition of our shared global heritage.

Ultimately, the exploration of personal genealogies through archaeogenetics offers a profoundly intimate connection to our collective past. In understanding our personal lineages, we not only discover our individual origins, but we also illuminate the broader story of humanity. The journey towards this understanding is a testament to our innate curiosity and desire for connection – to our past, to each other, and to the wider narrative of human history. As we continue to delve into the mysteries of our ancestry, we are reminded of a truth that is at once simple and profound: we are, each of us, a living testament to the vast, interconnected story of humanity.

This interwoven narrative of human history is especially relevant in our increasingly globalised world, where the lines between different cultures and societies are continuously blurred. The evolution of archaeogenetics is a testament to our collective

desire to better understand ourselves and each other, and it offers a powerful tool for achieving this goal.

By bridging the gaps between our past and our present, we gain invaluable insights into the human condition and our place within it. The story of Thiago I of Normandy is a rich tapestry of lineages and histories, illustrating the potential of archaeogenetics to illuminate individual life stories, as well as broader historical narratives.

However, it's important to note that while the applications of archaeogenetics are profound, so too are its ethical considerations. As with any scientific endeavour, the privacy and consent of individuals must be paramount. George Church, along with other pioneers in the field, have consistently emphasised the importance of ethical guidelines in their work, highlighting the need for transparency, security, and informed consent in all genetic research.

Archaeogenetics opens a new chapter in our understanding of the human story, allowing us to explore our ancestral paths and connections in unprecedented detail. As we continue to refine and develop this technology, we will likely witness a continued transformation in our understanding of human history and our place within it.

As we peer into the past through the lens of DNA, we gain not only a deeper understanding of our ancestors, but also a clearer sense of our own identities. With each individual's story contributing to the grand tapestry of human history, archaeogenetics has the potential to bring us closer together as a global community, promoting an understanding of our shared heritage and fostering a greater sense of unity.

Through archaeogenetics, we are making an exciting journey into the past, while forging new paths for the future. It is a journey that celebrates the remarkable diversity of the human experience, and underscores the intricate web of connections that binds us all. As we continue to unravel the complexities of our past, we move forward with a deeper

understanding of who we are, where we come from, and the infinite potential that lies within our shared genetic heritage.



Four generations, four distinct eras. It is amazing how genetic traits remain unchanged despite time. Jaime Macdonnell - Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil - Philippe Simas Martel Chandos d'Aquitaine - Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

Status of Dynastic Sovereignty

The historic lineage of Thiago I of Normandy reveals a tale of persecution, exile, and resistance. During periods of immense upheaval - the French Revolution, the First and Second World Wars - the royal family was forced to relinquish their homeland and find refuge in countries like Portugal, Italy, and Brazil. Crucially, the ancestors of Thiago I of Normandy never formally abdicated their royal positions, nor did they accept the sovereignty of the usurpers.

Thiago I of Normandy is the legitimate heir of Lord Lamont Couto d'Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou^[58]. By the grace of God, he serves as the Grand Prince of the Kingdom of Neustria^[59], Prince of the Principality of Château of Saint Sauveur^[60], and the 72nd Grand Master of the Order and Head of the Royal House Neustria and the Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d'Chandos^[61]. His role

as Grand Master is upheld by a Royal Deputation within the Order's Grand Magistracy in Ireland, Scotland, and the United Kingdom.

The Dynastic Sovereign Status of Thiago I of Normandy is founded on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights^[62] and international law principles. According to Dr. Mario Silvestre de Meroe in "Studies on Nobility Law," princely families with sovereign attributes do not require recognition by the government of their country of origin, nor must they submit any record in countries where its members settle in residence^[65]. Instead, their dynastic and political independence is inherent to their Sovereignty^[65].

This position is supported by Professor Emilio Furno, an Italian advocate in the Supreme Court of Appeal, in "The Legitimacy of Non-National Orders"^[66]. According to international law, the sovereign attributes of a family that once ruled are indelibly connected to it and passed down through generations according to the family's laws of succession.

This concept is echoed in the writings of Professor Dr. W. Baroni Santos, a respected academic in the field, and Professor Noel Cox^[65], a world-renowned expert in royalty and nobility. They argue that the loss of territorial power does not diminish a sovereign's powers as they are inherent to the sovereign's person and are passed down to their descendants^[67]^[68].

Moreover, Hugo Grotius^[63], one of the forefathers of international law, and Emmerich Vattel, another pioneer in international law, argue in their respective works that loss of territory does not necessarily mean forfeiture of sovereignty^[69]^[64].

The royal claim and recognition of Thiago I of Normandy are rooted in numerous sources, including titles recognised by European royal and imperial houses, titles recognised by multiple churches, and an arbitral award issued in 2016^[70]. This claim is backed by European case law, bona fide academics, and corroborating academic references^[71].

Professor George Church, a leading figure in archaeogenetics, offers powerful validation of these historic lineages. A professor at both Harvard Medical School and MIT, Church's pioneering work in DNA sequencing and genome engineering has revolutionised our understanding of human heritage^[^72]. These hereditary principles are further supported by the decision of the Italian Republican Court (Pretoria de Vico Del Gargano, Italian Republic, sentence number 217/1949), which states that the cessation of ruling power doesn't affect sovereign prerogatives^[^73^]. Even if a royal lineage has been dethroned or renounced the throne voluntarily, the rights inherent to it by birth remain intact and can be passed on from generation to generation^[^73^].

The scholarly work of Professor Furno reaffirms the argument that a dethroned Sovereign's rights remain unaffected despite any legislative impediments to their exercise^[^66^]. These rights, he maintains, are inherent to the sovereign, regardless of the control of the territory.

Moreover, Professor Furno states that the Italian judiciary, within its jurisdiction, has confirmed the prerogatives "jure sanguinis" (by right of blood) of a dethroned Sovereign^[^66^]. These rights extend to the Sovereign's ability to confer titles of nobility and other honourifics related to his or her dynastic heraldic patrimony^[^66^].

Professor Dr W. Baroni Santos echoes these sentiments in his book "Treaty of Heraldry and Nobility Law"^[^74^], asserting that neither the passage of time nor the non-exercise of acts of sovereignty can detract from the inherent rights of a Prince Pretender^[^74^].

In summary, the recognition of Thiago I of Normandy's sovereign status stems from a diverse array of sources and principles. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights^[^62^] and international law, supported by a wealth of academic discourse, and fortified by European case law, arbitral awards, and the endorsement of recognised ecclesiastical bodies.

Furthermore, this recognition is in harmony with cutting-edge archaeogenetic research, such as that undertaken by Professor George Church, one of the world's leading authorities in this field^[72]. His pioneering work in DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies offer compelling testament to these historic lineages and further serve to underline the legitimacy of claims such as those of Thiago I of Normandy.

In conclusion, while the royal lineage of Thiago I of Normandy has faced significant trials and tribulations over the centuries, it has preserved its sovereign status and rights. As a result, the family's role and titles continue to be recognised in accordance with the principles of international law, scholarly consensus, and scientific validation.

SUMMARY OF THE ROYAL CLAIM AND RECOGNITION:

The concept of royal claim and recognition is primarily based on titles that have been previously acknowledged by European royal houses and imperial houses. In addition to this, certain titles have received recognition from various religious institutions such as the Holy Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, the Sacred Lutheran Church of Prussia, the Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church, and the Patriarcat Orthodoxe des Nations - Paris, la France, Chapelle Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Tendresse.

One crucial aspect of royal claim is its recognition through "jus sanguinis" (law of blood), which is supported by an arbitral award issued in 2016. This award is considered valid in 148 nations worldwide under the guidelines of the 1958 New York Convention. Furthermore, this royal claim draws upon the European Case Law, which spans over 150 years and encompasses more than 20 similar cases of royal claims. This extensive body of legal precedent lends weight to the present claim.

The legitimacy of the current claim is also bolstered by the support of over 30 esteemed academics, including jurists and historians, from various European countries. Their expertise and research contribute to the credibility of the claim. Moreover, the claim is

supported by a substantial number of over 100 academic references. These corroborating sources add further weight to the arguments and assertions put forth in the claim.

When it comes to the advanced technology of Archaeogenetics, George Church stands as a prominent authority. As a Professor of Genetics at Harvard Medical School and Professor of Health Sciences and Technology at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Church has made significant contributions to DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies. He has received numerous accolades for his pioneering work, including the 2011 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science from the Franklin Institute and membership in the National Academy of Sciences and Engineering. Church's extensive body of work comprises over 550 publications, more than 150 patents, and a book titled "Regenesis: How Synthetic Biology Will Reinvent Nature and Ourselves." He has also been involved in initiating the Personal Genome Project and establishing over 20 companies.

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22. ↑ Jump up to: 22.0 22.1 [21] **Knyaz** or **knez**
23. ↑ [22] HERALDRY FAMILY INSTITUTE OF UK
24. ↑ [23] 'THE CODE OF LAWS' OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE DECLARED AN EFFECTIVE SOURCE OF LAW - 12 February 1833
25. ↑ Jump up to: 25.00 25.01 25.02 25.03 25.04 25.05 25.06 25.07 25.08 25.09 25.10 25.11 25.12 25.13 25.14 Treaties - Imperial Families
26. ↑ [24] Kingdom of Serbia Association
27. ↑ [25] Affiliated Orders - The Knights Templars of Albion
28. ↑ [26] Grand Magistry of Sovereign Order

29. ↑ [27] Hall of Sovereign Knights, Council of noble elders fidalgos.
30. ↑ [28] Sacred church of Bulgaria decree of blessing and sanctity
31. ↑ [29] Order of Clement XI Albani.
32. ↑ [30] Knights of Columbus – Knight of the Holy Catholic Church: Charity + Unity + Fraternity
33. ↑ [31] Archive.org - Sacred church of Bulgaria decree of blessing and sanctity
34. ↑ [32] ORTHODOX TRADITION APOSTOLIC CHURCH - Decree of Blessing And Sanctity
35. ↑ [33] The commission of Kentucky Colonel is the highest title of honor bestowed by the Governor of Kentucky.
36. ↑ [34] Royal Mantle (heraldry).
37. ↑ [35] *Aquila* (Roman).
38. ↑ [36] Royal symbol of the Argead dynasty
39. ↑ [37] Argead Dynasty - Macedonian ruling house.
40. ↑ [38] Aquila Symbol – History and Symbolism
41. ↑ [39] Oriflamme | French banner | Britannica - Auriflama or Oriflamme was the battle standard of the King of France in the Middle Ages.
42. ↑ [40] In Heraldry and In History - Variations on the Fleur-de-lis
43. ↑ [41] Two Lions and Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte | France [911] | Britannica
44. ↑ [42] Angevin coat of arms - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
45. ↑ [43] Red Rose of Lancaster - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
46. ↑ [44] HERALDRY FAMILY INSTITUTE OF UK exists to increase and extend interest in and knowledge of heraldry, armory, chivalry, genealogy and allied subjects.
47. ↑ [45] A genealogical chart of the Norman dynasty
48. ↑ [46] Julio-Claudian family tree
49. ↑ [47] Descendants of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus
50. ↑ [48] The Griffin Warrior and Palace of Nestor - The New York Times.
51. ↑ [49] Troy family tree
52. ↑ [50] Descent of the Kings of Alba Longa
53. ↑ [51] **The House of Gwynedd** is the royal house of the Kingdom of Gwynedd in Medieval Wales.

54. ↑ [52] Merovingian dynasty
55. ↑ [53] British Museum - First Duke of Milan
56. ↑ [54] George Church, Ph.D. Genetics at Harvard Medical School
57. ↑ [55] Tests show head of France's King Henri IV 'genuine'.
58. ↑ [56] Lord Lamont Couto d'Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou
59. ↑ [57] The Ancient Kingdom of Neustria
60. ↑ [58] Principality of Château of Saint Sauveur
61. ↑ [59] Head of the Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos.
62. ↑ [60] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).
63. ↑ [61] Hugo Grotius (/ˈɡroʊʃiəs/; 10 April 1583 – 28 August 1645), also known as Huig de Groot (Dutch: [ˈɦœyɣ də ˈɣroːt]) and in Dutch as Hugo de Groot (Dutch: [ˈɦyɔː də ˈɣroːt]), was a Dutch humanist, diplomat, lawyer, theologian, jurist, poet and playwright.
64. ↑ [62] The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law.
65. ↑ [63] Noel Cox FRHistS (born 3 June 1965) is a New Zealand-born lawyer, legal scholar, and Anglican priest.
66. Wright, David (February 25, 2021) [1998]. "Kentucky Colonel, Since 1775". Kentucky Colonelcy. Office of the Colonelcy.

Letters patent, letters of recognition and blessing, titles and treaties:



His Royal Highness, by the Grace of God,

Lamont Couto d'Chandos

Crown Prince of Kingdom of Neustria, Grand Prince of
Principality of Château de Saint Sauveur in the Cotentin
and Prince Grand Master of the Sovereign Order UK

Letters of recognition and blessing







VETUS BULGARICA ECCLESIAE CATHOLICAE



009/02.03.2021

IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTUS,

Nos, Svetoslav Vasilev, a gratia Dei episcopus Serdicam constitutum est decretum, ut super vos benedictione erit, et plenus erit activatus in virtute Spiritus sancti quantum ad dona Spiritus sancti praesentia et amoveo auram spiritualem effluunt a quocumque ieris.

Hinc omni revelatione;

DECRETUM

In mense Martii II quod de anno in Dominum MMXXI Giornata Martis Spiritus Dei.

Acceptamus et Benedictimus ab Sancti Ordo Militari Equitis templi de Lamont Couto.

Utrumque enim:

Sancti Ordo Militari Equitis templi de Lamont Couto est cura ut Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos cum ducem ac magister.

Martii II Martis, A.D. MMXXI.

++Svetoslav Vasilev,
Episcopus Serdicensis

Nihil obstat praedictis publicacionis decretis.

Amen



Dei necessitas nostrum, in fidei libertate, in unitate caritatis



Souveräner Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen
Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия

Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche von Preußen
Евангелическо-Лютеранская Церковь Пруссии

Милостью Божьей

H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

признаётся Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церковью Пруссии
законным наследником и обладателем всех принадлежащих
ему титулов, в том числе титула Наследного Принца.



Настоящей Грамотой

H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

даруется Благословение от имени
Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церкви Пруссии.

Настоящее Признание и Благословение дано
01 декабря 2022 года от Рождества Господа Иисуса Христа



Верховный Иерарх Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церкви Пруссии
Герцог Сергей фон дер Вольф,
Великий Магистр Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия

№001/01/2022-12





**Souveräner Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen
Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия**

Настоящим заявляем о признании THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), а H.R.H. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO D' CHANDOS признаём Наследным Принцем THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), и устанавливаем между SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHES PREUßEN (Суверенным Рыцарским Орденом Королевства Пруссия) и THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древним Королевством Нейстрия) отношения братства и союза.

Настоящим заявляем, что любые дворянские титулы, звания, чины, гербы и знаки отличия (ордена), отныне дарованные между SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHES PREUßEN (Суверенным Рыцарским Орденом Королевства Пруссия) и THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древним Королевством Нейстрия), а также их правопреемниками, должны рассматриваться как законные.

SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHES PREUßEN (Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия) и Дом Герцогов фон дер Вольф в случае необходимости обязуются прилагать все необходимые усилия для защиты прав и законных интересов своего союзника THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), а также Наследного Принца H.R.H. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO D' CHANDOS и членов его семьи.

**Гроссмейстер Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия,
Герцог Сергей фон дер Вольф**

**Großmeister des Souveränen Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen,
Herzog Sergey von der Wolff**



Настоящее Союзное соглашение подписано в древней столице Пруссии городе Кёнигсберге
19 февраля 2023 года, в воскресенье Esto mihi, и зарегистрировано в реестре за
№001/2023/ Bündnisvereinbarung



La Antigua Iglesia Católica de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso

(Iglesia de Jesús)

en Polonia y en el mundo.



En el nombre de la Santísima Trinidad Padre e Hijo y* Espíritu Santo.*

Yo, por voluntad de Dios y de los pueblos, Patriarca Pablo II Arzobispo Metropolitano de la Iglesia Católica Antigua de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso en Polonia y en el mundo Abd.

Mirostawi Paweł Salwowski, de acuerdo con el Consejo Sinodal de la Iglesia, decido: aprobar y reconocer: al heredero al trono de la familia real, JKW Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos como legítimo rey del Reino de Neustria.

Que Dios te bendiga cada día y te guarde. Os bendigo de corazón en el nombre del Padre y del Hijo y del Espíritu Santo

Vicario General
Príncipe
Waldemar Mychliński-Trzciański
Warszawa 22.02.2023



Patriarca Paweł II Arzobispo Metropolitano
de la Iglesia Católica Antigua de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso
(Iglesia de Jesús)
en Polonia y en el mundo,
Mirostawi Paweł Salwowski



Patriarcha Paweł II
Mirostawi Paweł Salwowski



Letters patent, titles and treaties.







His Royal Highness, by the Grace of God,

amont Couto d'Chandos

*Crown Prince of Kingdom of Westria,
Grand Prince of Principality of Chateau of
Saint Sauveur in the Götentin and Prince
Grand Master of the Sovereign Order U.H.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greetings.

Whereas WE THE SOVEREIGN OF THE Ancient kingdom of Austria and of
Principality of Château of Saint Sanveur and of the
Sovereign Order of the Knights of the Lord Lamont Conto.

*also known with the official destined names of Sovereign Order "M" and the Sacred The Military Order Temples
Temples of the Lord - Lament Orders have first power to depose them and however as agreed with all the Nations and
Regulations under the Constitution of the International Royal House of Macdonnell Lament Order & Chancery
by the Power of God and the Holy Trinity, I, John Macdonnell and John Macdonnell de Jesus Christ, President from
regard, sovereign, and substantial authority hereby We depose with all the said Nations and Regulations, those who if that
We of Our repeated Order, name Knowledge and more Nations wish to know: You Most Trustful and Royal Friend
and do by this Present Holy decree, create, give and appoint You, Your Friends*

Son Altesse Sérénissime Chiago Lamont Comte de Chandos
Prince du sang de France, Dynastie des Capétiens

to the Name, State, Degree, Style, Dignity, Title and Honours of the *Hereditary Nobiliary Title of Prince of Angevin Empire, House of Plantagenet and House of Capet* with full power and authority to use said *Nobiliary Title* by Us awarded and bestowed upon him, as

Prince

Prince Thiago I of Normandy

With the Style of "His Imperial Highness Prince of Angevin Empire"

to have and to hold the said name, state, degree, style, dignity, title, courtesy and honours of Prince of Angora Empire unto him and his heirs male and female of his body together and to be legitime, to his own right, for his lawful descendants, Willing and by these Presents granting for Us, and Our heirs and successors, willing that he and his heirs male and female aforesaid and every of them lawfully may enjoy and use all the rights, privileges, prerogatives immunities and advantages to the degree of a Prince truly and of right belonging to which Prince of Angora Empire have heretofore used and enjoyed as they do at present use and enjoy.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent,
registered under the number: 87,096,4, this sixth day of February 1901,

Spent and sailed at the gates of Edinburgh castle. Winter Paradise the 11th day of November in the year of our Lord 1602

Hoh'e'n, Starufe'n, Anp'Jou'.

王統記、*Samurai Genji to d'Outrins of Germany des grands Carolingiens*
 von Hohenstaufen of Monarchien of Existerion of More and Remains
 of Burgundy of Anjou
Crane, Peter of Hohenstaufen, Grand Prince of the Propriety of Hohenstaufen
 1111-1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 17







Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing
Charity & Philanthropy

Invitation to become a Member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing

Dear Friend,

I would like to invite you to accept my offer as the Founder of the Order to take up the membership as a foundation member. There is no annual fee for your subscription. Certainly, it is an honorable status worldwide.

The formal recognition ceremony will be held on the Chinese New Year of Ox, Friday, 12th February, 2021.

Yours,

James A

Prince James
22nd October 2020





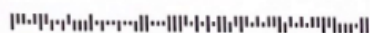
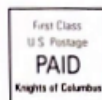




Knights of Columbus

July 06, 2022

14 06 159
DR THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS I



Brother Couto De Chandos:

Welcome to the Knights of Columbus!

You have joined over 2 million brother knights as part of the world's largest Catholic fraternity. Guided by the principles of Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism, membership in the Knights of Columbus provides you and your family increased opportunities to serve the Church and your community.

Since 1882 we have responded to the call of our founder, Blessed Michael McGivney, to lead with faith, protect our families, serve those in need, and defend our Catholic values. As a Knight you can be proud of our legacy of tangible support for our faith, our families and our communities.

In 2020 our members set new records in charitable giving and volunteer hours. Knights of Columbus donated nearly \$150 million dollars in charitable donations and delivered over 47 million hours of service in our communities. Our top-rated insurance program currently has more than \$116 billion of insurance in force protecting Catholic families.

Your membership gives you access to a variety of formation and service resources, which you will learn via email over these next few weeks, and throughout your journey as a Knight.

Enclosed you will also find your *Guide to Membership*, your first copy of our monthly membership magazine, *Columbia*, a prayer card for the canonization of Father McGivney, and a Knights of Columbus decal. Your membership card (below) identifies you as a brother Knight and grants you access to certain local, regional, and national membership events and activities.

Thank you for joining us in our mission of Catholic leadership, fraternity, and service.

Fraternally,

Patrick E. Kelly
Patrick E. Kelly
Supreme Knight

	THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS MEMBER NO. 5293348 IS A MEMBER OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN CALIFORNIA	
		Knights of Columbus For membership questions or assistance contact Knights of Columbus at emembership@kofc.org Lead With Faith Protect Your Family Serve Others Defend Your Values



THE NOBLE HOUSE OF *VON BEHR*, BARONY OF THE AUSTRIA-
HUNGARY AND PRUSSIAN EMPIRES, DAME OF THE ORDER OF
THE NEUSTRIA AND ILLUSTRIOUS ROYAL HOUSE OF
MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD

TO ALL AND SINGULAR THE FEUDAL LORDS AND BARONS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN,

I, *BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR*, FORMALLY RECOGNIZE
PRINCE LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS, FROM THE ROYAL HOUSE
OF *MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,

AND I SEAL IN THIS ACT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND
COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH HOUSES.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Baroness Irina von Behr
BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR





THE NOBLE HOUSE OF *VON BEHR*, BARONY OF THE AUSTRIA-
HUNGARY AND PRUSSIAN EMPIRES, DAME OF THE ORDER OF
THE NEUSTRIA AND ILLUSTRIOUS ROYAL HOUSE OF
MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS,
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OF *MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,

AND I SEAL IN THIS ACT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND
COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH HOUSES.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Baroness Irina von Behr
BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR





Application - Kingdom of Serbia Association

From: "Kingdom of Serbia Association" <info@kraljevinasrbija.rs>
To: royal-house@europe.com
Date: Jun 28, 2022 2:15:44 PM

Dear H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos,

We would like to thank you for filling the application form and becoming a member of the Kingdom of Serbia Association, and to welcome you in the largest NGO in Serbia!

If you wish to take an active part in our work, you can take a look [here](#) at the list of boards and trusts, and contact the nearest one to you.

Long live King Alexander the Second!
Long live Kingdom of Serbia!

Kingdom of Serbia Association
Vlajkovićeva 4, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 11 408 92 24
E-mail: info@kraljevinasrbija.com



General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders
 Inter-Governmental (IGO) Union of Member States United by Sovereignty
 Official Statutory Authority under Conventional International Law
 Advancing Strategic Humanitarian Missions for Human Rights and Justice
 Exercising Diplomatic Status as a Sovereign Subject of International Law

Acceptance of Constituent Member States

- The Illustrious Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos
- The Sacred the Military Order Templar Knights of the Lord Lamont
- Sovereign Order of The Knights of The Lord Lamont Couto
- Royal House of Neustria

<https://www.sovereign-order.uk/>

General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders is an inter-governmental organization (IGO) as an instrumentality exercising the sovereign authority of its member states, thus possessing autonomous statehood (UN Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Article 2.1(b)(iii), Article 5), conducting external affairs as an institution of its member states, thus holding full sovereign privileges and immunities (UN Inadmissibility of Interference in Affairs of States, Preamble: Point 1, Section 2(e), Section 3(a)). It holds official status as a sovereign "subject of international law", binding upon all countries regardless of recognition (UN Law of Treaties, Articles 3, 38), with inherent diplomatic relations (UN Consular Relations, Articles 3, 1(d), 17.1), as a non-territorial state (UN Diplomatic Relations, Articles 1(i), 3.1(a)).

The inter-governmental organization (IGO) General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders is pleased to issue the present Acceptance of the Four aforementioned Sovereign States, recognizing and on the basis of its capacity of statehood under international law.

We have approved the general policies and practices of the named State, finding it to uphold the principles of international law, and to be willing and capable to make meaningful contributions to humanitarian projects internationally, and thus compatible with the stated principles and missions of the IGO.

Accordingly, the named State is hereby accepted and admitted to participate in constituting the IGO, in full diplomatic relations as a Member State with equal voting rights.

Therefore, we are pleased to deliver the present Acceptance of Constituent Member State, duly issued by the Directional Secretariat of General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders, to register and implement your accession to the Charter of the IGO as a constituent negotiating Member State.

Officially Issued with Sovereign Authority under International Law:

Administration of the Secretary of State
General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders

Public registry:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-9UUBcm0YcMdMNsJj7zFLZEolijlG2JM>

July 19 2022





Honorable Royal Members Badge (Order of the Red Eagle)

Awarded to **H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos** •

<https://www.sovereign-order.uk/>

• Issued on 2 de fev. de 2023 at 10:00 PM

The Order of the Red Eagle (or Roter Adlerorden in German) is an order of chivalry awarded to both military personnel and civilians to recognize valor in combat, excellence in military leadership, long and faithful service, or other achievements.



Verified

Last verified by Canvas Badges on 22 de jun. de 2023

[Re-verify Badge](#)



Offered by

[Royal House of Rodriguez De Ludwig](#)

EARNING CRITERIA

Recipients must complete the earning criteria to earn this badge

[View External Criteria](#)

We Issue [Open Badges](#)

The Ambassador of International Space Agency
The Grand Prince of Kerry - Royal Office: 21951 Wismar - Germany

- personally -

HE. HON. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS

in advance by email:

Royal-House@europe.com



Contact Person: HRH Chris Winter Grand Prince of Kerry

Phone: (+49) 03841 248 9142

Fax: (+49) 03212 473 07 07 (General Station)

Website: www.monarchy-ice.com

Mail: royal-office@europe.com

Acknowledgment of your sovereignty
and expression of friendship.

Your Excellency dear HE. HON. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS

we, His royal highness,
by the grace of God, Chris Grand Prince of Kerry,
Duke of Waterford, Duke of Wexford,
Count of Galway, Baron of Claire.

Sovereign and Grand Cross Knight of the Order The Black Knight of the Irish Guards,
Commander and Protector of the Order of Knights of St. Mary in Jerusalem,
Sovereign and Protector of the Old Faith.

His Excellency, Ambassador of Royal Houses for International Space Agency for all royal Houses on the
world's.

express our friendship and confirm and acknowledge your sovereignty. God protect you.

With this in mind and with love your friend, SKH Chris.

On the day 18 of July in 2020 of the Almighty Lord.

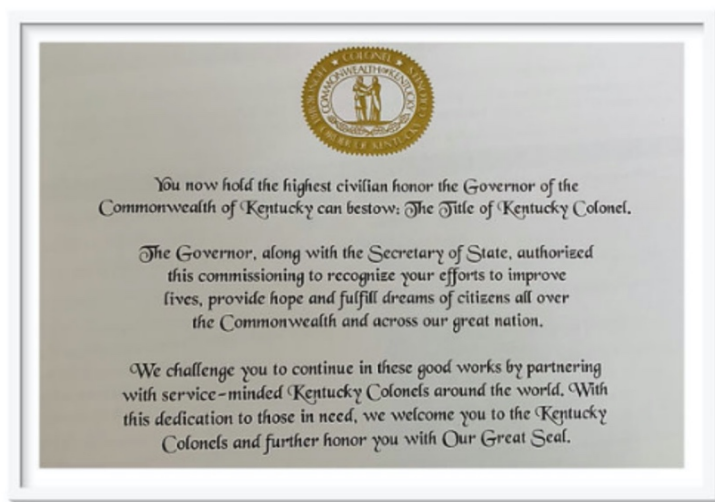
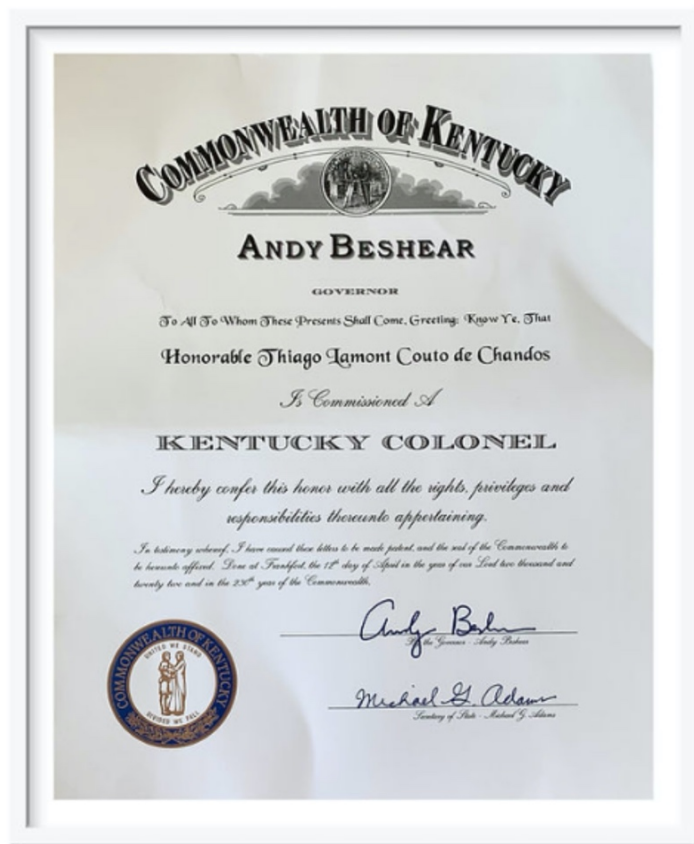

SKH Großherzog von Kerry,
Duke of Waterford and Wexford

The Grand Prince of Kerry
HRH Duke of Waterford and Wexford
Royal Office - Branche Germany
General Manager Sir Robert Nielsen
Email: royal-office@europe.com
Internet: www.monarchy-ice.com

Anrede: Deutsch - SKH / Seine königliche Hoheit
Address: English - HRH / His Royal Highness
LinkedIn Profil: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/skhofwaterfordandwexford/>

Telefon: (+49) 03841 248 9142
Fax: (+49) 03212 473 07 07
(General Station)
Instagram: HRH@Herzog - visit us!







SOVEREIGN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ORDER
OF SAINT GEORGE - SERBIA

*Sovereign Knights Templar
Order of Saint George*

*Royal House of MacDonnell
Lamont Couto d Chandos*

*On the date of July 16nd 2021 the above name parties have
entered into collaboration and fraternity of a
TREATY OF RECOGNITION, AMITY AND BROTHERHOOD*

Both parties agree to assist support and help each other

In the name of the Father Son and Holy Spirit Amen





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